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TODAY'S WEATHER. FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 17-14 (63-57). Tomorrow, variable. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). Yesterday's temp. 18-14 (61-57). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 22-12 (72-54). Tomorrow, fair. Yesterday's temp. 24-14 (75-57). CHANNEL: slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 26-12 (79-54). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 29-18 (84-64). Yesterday's temp. 32-20 (90-68).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

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Kissinger Warns Allies: Alliance Is No 'Favor' to U.S.

ATLANTA, June 24 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned U.S. allies last night against thinking they are "doing us a favor by remaining in an alliance with us."

The speech was regarded as the first substantive U.S. response to the Turkish note last week calling for talks with Washington within 60 days and threatening implicitly to close U.S. bases if the military-aid ban voted by Congress was not lifted.

But Mr. Kissinger did not mention Turkey specifically and today, at a news conference here, he insisted that his remarks had been intended as a general observation.

State Department officials, however, said yesterday that Turkey was the target of the Kissinger warning, and that it applied to Thailand and Greece as well.

Mr. Kissinger said in a speech here:

"Any ally whose perception of its national interest changes will find us prepared to adapt or end our treaty relationship. No ally can pressure us by a threat of termination; we will not accept that its security is more important to us than it is to itself."

Administration officials also called attention to the more urgent tone of Mr. Kissinger's remarks on the Middle East. "We are now at a point where there must be a turn toward peace or toward new crises."

Mr. Kissinger reiterated that the United States "will not accept stalemate or stagnation" in Arab-Israeli talks and will "protect all its interests" in the area. The word "all" was underlined in the text to stress that the United States had vital interests in the area other than insuring Israel's survival.

'Carefully Chosen'

Then, to further underline this whole message, he added, "We urge all parties to take seriously these words, which were carefully chosen."

Mr. Kissinger's speech, to the Southern Council on International and Public Affairs and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, is part of a series he plans to deliver around the country in the coming months to rebuild an American consensus on foreign policy in the wake of the fall of Vietnam and Cambodia to the Communists.

AP.

Henry Kissinger in Atlanta Monday night.

High State Department officials also acknowledged that Mr. Kissinger's "going to the people," as they put it, strengthens his hand with Congress and with President Ford.

Mr. Kissinger noted an improvement in congressional-executive branch relations on foreign policy in recent months and much of his speech was devoted to answering his congressional critics.

He said that "we must maintain the bedrock of our security" as embodied in the current defense budget and balance of power.

Mild Language

To his critics on the right, he granted the continuing ideological and political rivalry with the Soviet Union, but insisted that, "in the thermonuclear age, there

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Israel Said To Soften Its Stand

Offers Greater Sinai Pullback

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 24 (NYT).—Israel has offered to withdraw from the western portions of the Sinai mountain passes and a corridor leading to the oil fields at Abu Rudeis as part of a new interim agreement with Egypt lasting three to four years, according to Israeli government officials.

But Israel wants to retain control of the eastern ends of the passes and access to the electronic surveillance stations that it maintains in the Gidi Pass, the officials said.

Since Egypt has repeatedly demanded the return of the passes in their entirety, many officials here expect an initially negative reply to the new Israeli offer. But they hope that the proposal, which was outlined to President Anwar Sadat by the U.S. ambassador to Cairo yesterday, will open the way to further discussions on a new interim agreement.

In exchange for withdrawals, Israel wants an Egyptian commitment not to use force for a minimum of three years, and preferably four.

Cabinet Approval

The details of the new Israeli offer were approved in principle by the Cabinet last Tuesday, made final by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his top ministers on Wednesday and hand-carried to Washington on Thursday by Mr. Rabin's military aide, Brig. Gen. Ephraim Poran, officials said.

Gen. Poran reportedly carried a map of the Sinai depicting the new line to which Israel is offering to withdraw, plus other details of the new offer. These include proposals to reduce Egyptian diplomatic and economic warfare against Israel and for limited direct movement of tourists and travelers between Israel and Egypt.

The details of the new Israeli offer apparently were given to Ambassador Hermann Eilts, the American envoy in Cairo, who was in Washington over the weekend for consultations.

Israeli officials are waiting for word from Washington on the Egyptian response.

Quick Answer

The New York Times reported from Cairo that Egypt gave a quick answer today to an American presentation of the Israeli position. President Sadat met for several hours in Alexandria with key military and diplomatic aides at midday and then summoned Ambassador Eilts from Cairo to meet with him in the evening.

[Although the nature of the Egyptian reply to Mr. Eilts was secret, it is known that the Egyptians have not budged from their refusal to make a declaration of formal nonbelligerency at this time.]

The principal new element in the offer, the Israeli officials said, is the Israeli willingness to pull back from the coastline of the Gulf of Suez between the southern terminus of the Suez Canal and Abu Rudeis.

In the previous negotiations on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

United Press International.

President-elect Samora Machel inspects Guard of Honor Monday.

Mozambique Independent Today

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Wednesday, June 25 (AP).—The East African territory of Mozambique became an independent nation at midnight after nearly five centuries of Portuguese colonial rule.

More than 50,000 exuberant spectators at Machava soccer stadium watched as the red and green flag of Portugal was ceremoniously lowered for the last time. It was replaced by the national flag of Mozambique, whose green, white, black and yellow stripes and red triangle hung limp in the sultry night under the glare of floodlights.

The flag ceremony was followed by a declaration of independence from Portugal.

Samora Machel, the 41-year-old revolutionary leader of this nation of 8.5 million, will be officially sworn in as president this morning. He will deliver a "message to the nation" that will be followed by a military parade in the afternoon and a state banquet in the evening.

A stone-laying ceremony for a monument to the "heroes of the struggle for national liberation" is also planned.

Mozambique will be officially known as the People's Republic of Mozambique, reflecting the revolutionary Socialism of the country's new leadership.

Gandhi Allowed To Keep Office Pending Appeal

NEW DELHI, June 24 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi won approval from the Supreme Court today to remain as head of the government while appealing her conviction for corrupt electoral practices.

But in a ruling that brought demands from non-Communist opposition parties for Mrs. Gandhi to resign, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer barred the Prime Minister from voting in Parliament during the appeal. Justice Iyer, who was appointed to the high court on the recommendation of the Gandhi government in 1973, ruled that she could only participate in parliamentary debate as head of the government during the appeal, which is expected to last at least two months.

Mrs. Gandhi was convicted June 12 in Allahabad, her home city, on two counts of illegally using government officials in the campaign in which she defeated Raj Narain, a Socialist, by more than 100,000 votes. The trial judge barred her from holding elective office for six years, which normally would also bar her from heading the government because all cabinet members are normally members of Parliament.

The Prime Minister' lawyers asked Justice Iyer to grant her a full, unconditional stay of the bar against holding office, but the 23-page ruling was a compromise, rejecting both the unconditional stay and a plea from Mrs. Gandhi's opponents that she be forced to resign at once.

Justice Iyer, however, gave his sanction for Mrs. Gandhi to enjoy all her rights and privileges as Prime Minister.

Date for Appeal

The parliamentary voting restriction is only academic at present, since Parliament is on vacation and not due to resume its sessions until mid-July at the earliest. The full 13-judge Supreme Court also will return from vacation on July 14 and set a date to begin the Prime Minister's appeal.

Mrs. Gandhi's supporters and the opposition both claimed victory after the justice's ruling.

The leadership of her own Congress party and the pro-Moscow Communists—Mrs. Gandhi's tacit allies since 1969—issued separate statements urging the Prime Minister to keep her office during the appeal.

"The leadership of Mrs. Gandhi is indispensable," said a resolution adopted by the executive of the Congress party's members of Parliament.

The Communists urged Mrs. Gandhi "not to surrender to the blackmail of right reaction."

But the opposition parties, which have led the demand for Mrs. Gandhi's resignation, threatened to launch a national nonviolent movement to force her to leave office while seeking exoneration from her conviction.

Mrs. Gandhi, maintaining outward calm, was cheerful as she received several hundred women supporters shortly after learning of today's ruling.

The original trial judge had given Mrs. Gandhi an initial 20-day reprieve on holding office, and her lawyers argued that this should be continued until the full Supreme Court could rule on her appeal. Her chief lawyer, Nani Palkhuvala, contended that "grave hardships and irreparable loss" would be caused to both the Prime Minister and the country if a full stay of the sentence was not granted.

Guillaume Is Silent on Spy Charges

Despite Admissions He Was Red Agent

By Murray Seeger

DUSSELDORF, June 24.—Guenter Guillaume who had been a top assistant to former Chancellor Willy Brandt, admitted in court papers read today that he was an agent of the Communist East German secret police.

At the opening of his trial on espionage charges, however, Mr. Guillaume refused to respond to charges that he had secretly sent vital political and military information back to his superiors in East Berlin.

Mr. Guillaume's wife, Christel, who is on trial on a lesser charge, also refused to comment on the West German government's charges that she was an accessory in a long-planned penetration of the highest reaches of the Social Democratic party and the government.

Mr. Guillaume is charged with violating a dozen laws. The minimum term he faces is five years on the charge of being a foreign agent and the maximum is life on the charge that he committed treason. His wife faces a charge as an agent and could be sentenced to as little as one year.

Trial Adjourned

The trial was adjourned until Friday. Key witnesses, including Mr. Brandt, are not expected to testify until later. The trial is expected to last until August.

The Guillaumes, making their first public appearance after more than a year in jail, are being tried in a special courtroom installed in the basement of the Supreme Court of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

The government spent more than $500,000 to build the courtroom, which is secure against outside penetration and reportedly also against electronic eavesdropping. Dusseldorf is the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, the state which includes Bonn, the federal capital, where Mr. Guillaume lived and worked.

Mr. Guillaume, 48, was arrested in April, 1974, along with his wife. Two weeks later, Mr. Brandt, who 18 months before had won a smashing election victory, resigned from office after accepting responsibility for promoting Mr. Guillaume to the post of assistant for relations with his political party, the Social Democrats.

The chief federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback, today read a four-page summary of the official 60-page indictment, which accused the couple of leaving East Berlin 19 years ago, under the cover of being refugees from Communism, to penetrate the West German political system.

In the indictment, the government revealed officially for the first time it had evidence that Mr. Guillaume used a miniature camera to photograph documents

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

African Sends 2 New Messages

Britain, Amin Remain Deadlocked

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, June 24 (NYT).—The stalemate between Britain and Uganda over the fate of Dennis Hills continued today despite discussion here about diplomatic tactics and two messages from Uganda's President Idi Amin.

Mr. Hills, 61, a British lecturer in Uganda, is scheduled to be executed on Friday of next week for allegedly critical remarks he wrote about Gen. Amin in an unpublished manuscript.

The first message, a personal letter to Queen Elizabeth from Gen. Amin, was carried here this morning by Lt. Gen. Sir Chandos Blair and Maj. Iain Grahame, the two envoys who flew to Uganda last week in an unsuccessful effort to persuade the African ruler to spare Mr. Hills's life.

The two men conferred briefly with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan shortly after they arrived back at London's Heathrow Airport. Mr. Callaghan told reporters that the letter shed little new light on Gen. Amin's position.

"It really conveys nothing we did not know," he said.

Gen. Amin's basic position has been that he will go ahead with the execution unless Mr. Callaghan flies to Uganda to discuss broader problems between the two countries.

The President reaffirmed that position in the second message, a five-page telegram to the Queen which he handed today to Britain's acting high commissioner (ambassador) in Kampala, James Hennessy.

The telegram also repeated Gen. Amin's accusations that Gen. Blair had doomed his mission by acting with "utter rudeness" and behaving as if he were still Gen. Amin's commanding officer—as he was during the days when Britain, then a colonial power, controlled Uganda.

The posture of the British government also remained unchanged. Despite published reports that some senior officials in the Foreign Office believe Mr. Callaghan should intervene as a last resort, there was no indication tonight that he had altered his view that it would be a mistake to negotiate under duress.

The Foreign Office has denied Gen. Amin's allegations that Gen. Blair behaved rudely. Gen. Blair has denied other allegations, including Gen. Amin's charge that he was "drunk" and that he threatened to invoke British military action.

Officials here, meanwhile, remained puzzled and disheartened by Gen. Amin's behavior. They think his demands—including a request for spare parts for British military equipment, the expulsion of Ugandans from Britain and an end to British press criticism of Uganda—do not seem worth the international embarrassment they feel he is bringing upon himself.

Implied Warning to Leave

NAIROBI, June 24 (AP).—Reports from Kampala said today that London's acting envoy, Mr. Hennessy, has warned the members of the dwindling British community that perils lie ahead of them. The implication was that all would be well advised to leave, if possible.

French Printers Strike Today, Trib Affected

PARIS, June 24 (Reuters).—The printing branch of France's Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) trade union grouping today called a 24-hour strike for tomorrow, the third since a dispute broke out six weeks ago at the mass-circulation Parisien Libéré newspaper.

The strike will affect all newspapers published in France that would have been dated June 26, including the International Herald Tribune.

Printers at the Parisien Libéré went on strike to protest layoffs. They have been occupying the newspaper's printing shop.

Europe-Bound Passengers

727 Crashes Near Kennedy, Killing More Than 100 Aboard

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP).—An Eastern Air Lines 727 jetliner from New Orleans crashed and burned while approaching Kennedy Airport through heavy rain and lightning today, and more than 100 persons aboard were reported killed.

The plane carried 116 passengers and seven crew members.

At least two witnesses said they saw lightning strike the aircraft just before it tore through two blinking approach-lights pylons and plowed into an area of open parkland north of the airport.

The plane, flight 66, was banking low on its approach to Kennedy when it suddenly plunged to the ground in the Jamaica Bay area.

An Eastern spokesman said most of the passengers were bound for Europe, and were to make connections at Kennedy. Among them were 14 Norwegian sailors who had left a ship at Baton Rouge, La., and were headed home.

'One Wing Down'

One of the surviving passengers, Jon Luftaas of Bergen, Norway, badly burned in the crash, said at a Jamaica emergency room:

"Going in for a landing, the plane went too much to the left. You know, with one wing down. Then there was an explosion. Everyone was flinging around. I'm sorry that I only remember the crash."

From above the scene, a police aviation unit reported, "Debris and bodies are scattered over a large area."

The metropolitan area's evening rush hour was just getting under way and within minutes there were miles-long traffic tieups in the vicinity of the airport.

At first police emergency equipment tried using secondary roads to the airport. But these, too, became clogged and eventually rescue squads had to be airlifted in by helicopter.

The Jamaica Bay area at Kennedy was the scene of another crash 13 years ago. An American Airlines Boeing 707 plunged into the bay on March, 1, 1962, killing 95 persons.

Violence Erupts Again in Angola

LISBON, June 24 (UPI).—Sporadic shooting and mortar fire were erupted again in Luanda, after a period of calm in the capital of Angola, according to the Portuguese high commissioner here.

In a communiqué released today, Antonio Silva Cardosa also said the appearance of booby-trap bombs may be signaling the start of urban terrorism in Luanda.

Mr. Silva Cardosa said the calm, created by an accord reached Saturday among three rival liberation movements, "is being broken by sporadic firing and the mortar blasts in the working-class districts of Vila Alice and Marcal."

'Blunt Talk' by 7 Old Friends Helps Ford Keep Perspective

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT).—Every six weeks or so, some of President Ford's closest acquaintances outside the White House assemble in the Cabinet Room to criticize his work.

Since he took office, Mr. Ford's friends have taken issue with his pardon of former President Richard Nixon, expressed shock at an element of his original tax-cut proposal and quarreled with his reluctance to become a formal candidate for a full term as president. Once they even watched him rehearse a television address, found his manner wanting, and told him he needed more practice.

The "very blunt talk" to which seven of Mr. Ford's old friends have subjected him has been at the President's invitation.

Mr. Ford is no masochist, but he may be the most equable of recent presidents when it comes to complaints about his performance. He merely wants people he trusts, who are seeking no jobs and have no administrative portfolios, to help him keep some perspective on himself.

How much impact the discussions have had on White House policy and whether they will continue to have an impact are, even among the Ford friends, matters of conjecture. At least for now, both the President and his friends think the sessions useful in staving off the delusions of grandeur that are thought to be endemic to the White House.

"It's another way to keep him open," said William Scranton, a former governor of Pennsylvania, who is one of the members of the group.

Political scientists have fretted for years about presidents being cloistered in the White House and isolated from people, from honest advice and, perhaps, from reality.

But a political scientist, James Barber of Duke University, after observing Mr. Ford from afar for several months, posed the cautious proposition that "the 'imperial president' has disappeared."

Natural Man

Similarly, George Reedy, who had been press secretary to President Johnson, marveled recently, "What you are seeing is just the natural Jerry Ford." Mr. Reedy made the comment despite a warning he sounded, in a book called "The Twilight of the Presidency," on the flattery and physical insulation that can lead presidents to believe their own hyperbole.

A reason for Mr. Ford's relative openness is that he has what Bryce Harlow describes as "a group of old friends who sit down and tell him like it is, unblemished."

Associated Press.

President Gerald Ford

Mr. Harlow, who had been a counselor to President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon, and who is back at his more permanent post as a lobbyist for Procter & Gamble, knows soft soap when he sees it. He is one of the old friends.

The others, besides Mr. Scranton, are William Whyte, the Washington vice-president of U.S. Steel Corp., Melvin Laird, a former secretary of defense and current counselor to Reader's Digest, John Byrnes, a retired representative from Wisconsin who is now practicing law, Sen. Robert Griffin of Michigan, the Senate Republican whip and David Packard, a former deputy secretary of defense who is back running his California electronics firm, Hewlett-Packard.

Transition Group

With the exception of Mr. Packard, they were all members of the quasi-official group of advisers Mr. Ford assembled last August to guide his transition from unelected Vice-President to unelected President.

Although the transition has long since been completed, the "transition group," as it is called, has met with Mr. Ford irregularly to offer what a White House aide described as "a bunch of things they think the President ought to hear, from the global to the trivial, from the official to the personal."

There are no ground rules, no records kept. The group assembles on a week's notice—usually late in the afternoon of a quiet day or on a weekend—to sit around the cabinet's varnished table and have an unvarnished conversation. Refreshments, as a participant noted with regret, are limited to coffee or iced tea.

"I'm always surprised when he reconvenes the thing," Mr. Harlow said. "I wonder how helpful it is to him. He calls us back together, so he must think it is."

The President himself has wondered aloud, in a somewhat bemused way, about why he has subjected himself—six times so far—to the group's blunt critiques.

A private conversation, recounted by Mr. Scranton, describes the relationship between President and group members. Mr. Ford and Mr. Scranton were talking recently about the collapse of South Vietnam when suddenly Mr. Ford stopped, eyed his guest and engaged in the following exchange:

Mr. Ford: Bill, you were opposed to the Nixon pardon.

Mr. Scranton: That's right.

Mr. Ford: You weren't very enthusiastic about my economic program.

Mr. Scranton: That's right.

Mr. Ford: My food stamp decision drove you right up the wall.

Mr. Scranton: It sure did.

Mr. Ford: You didn't favor military aid to South Vietnam.

Mr. Scranton: No, I didn't.

Mr. Ford paused, looked into the eyes of his friend, and said, "Why are you for me at all?"

"Because," Mr. Scranton recalls

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EEC Ministers Agree on Italian Farm Demands

LUXEMBOURG, June 24 (Reuters).—Common Market farm ministers tonight agreed on measures to protect Italian fruit, vegetable and wine growers against cheap imports, clearing the way for stalled trade negotiations with three Arab countries to be resumed, officials said.

Italy had vetoed further concessions by the community on farm imports from Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco until its own farmers got a better deal.

The agreement was reached after two days of bargaining in which Italian Farm Minister Giovanni Marcora held out for the best possible terms.

Tonight's agreement also insures that the farm concessions made by the European Economic Community accord with Israel will apply from July 1.

The Italian veto also applied to them and would have prevented them from coming into force.

Prospecting Post-Franco Era

CIA Deputy Visited Madrid To Interview Ousted General

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, June 24 (WP).—Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy chief of the CIA, was here last week for a meeting with a controversial Spanish general who was ousted from his post last year for advocating deep reforms in Spain.

Although it could not be learned whether Gen. Walters, considered an expert on Iberian affairs, met any members of the tolerated Spanish opposition, a number of them had been quietly alerted that the U.S. general would be in Spain June 15, 16 and 17 and would like to discuss current Spanish developments and what to expect in the post-Franco era.

The United States is concerned no only about the transition, but about the future of U.S. military bases here.

Sources confirmed that Gen. Walters talked at length with Lt. Gen. Manuel Diez Alegria, former head of the high general staff. Generalissimo Francisco Franco relieved Gen. Diez Alegria of his key intelligence and planning position last summer following reports that he felt that the time had come to dismantle the authoritarian regime in order to avoid bloodshed after Gen. Franco disappears from the scene.

Coup in Portugal

Gen. Walters has become actively interested in the Iberian peninsula ever since the 1974 coup in Portugal. In August he visited Portugal to assess the leftist thrust of the Portuguese revolution for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

It could not be learned whether, during his stay in Madrid, Gen. Walters saw Frank Carlucci, U.S. ambassador to Portugal, who was at the U.S. hospital at Torrejon Air Force Base near here for treatment.

There was no indication that Gen. Walters had any meetings with rightist Portuguese exiles living here, but the U.S. intelligence community has shown an interest in Spanish assessment of developments in Portugal.

Gen. Walters also had talks with U.S. Ambassador Wells Stabler and with an undetermined number of Spanish officials, including Lt. Gen. Carlos Vallespin, Gen. Diez Alegria's successor.

Friend of Don Juan

Gen. Diez Alegria, who has a reputation of being an intellectual, is a close friend of Don Juan de Borbon, the ranking pretender to the throne, who is in exile in Portugal. Recently, Gen. Diez Alegria has travelled throughout Spain for meetings with dissident factions. His contacts include not only Social Democrats but members of the Democratic Junta, a coalition of liberal Roman Catholics, bankers, lawyers and outlawed Communists.

He has been proposed as the premier of the first post-Franco government, but the general has disclaimed any such ambition.

Sources said that Gen. Diez Alegria and Gen. Walters were old friends. There have been hints that the Spanish military collaborate closely with U.S. intelligence, and that the CIA has obtained important information from Spanish sources about Latin America, particularly, Cuba and Chile. Gen. Diez Alegria was in Chile shortly before the military coup against President Salvador Allende.

Major Reform Ruled Out by Arias in Spain

MADRID, June 24 (WP).—Vowing to adhere to the authoritarian political principles laid down by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro today barred the way to major reforms and to an early transition of power to Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon.

In a major policy speech to the Cortes (parliament), Mr. Arias, who 16 months ago announced a limited liberalization program, intimated that his administration has gone as far and as fast as he intends to go. He said there would be no constitutional reform.

Earlier in the day the Premier and his Cabinet pledged loyalty to the prince, Gen. Franco's designated successor, at a ceremony celebrating Juan Carlos's saint's day. In a brief congratulatory statement, Mr. Arias made it clear that he considered the prince to be Gen. Franco's political heir, and that the prince was expected to continue the present governing system.

The Premier told parliament that he was rejecting advice that he ask the armed forces to vow loyalty to the regime. This would be "insulting," he said.

In recent months there have been reports that many officers were anxious for Gen. Franco, 82, to step down so that the prince could lead Spain to democracy.

While most of the deputies appointed by Gen. Franco praised Mr. Arias's speech, several who won their seats in electoral contests expressed disappointment. One-fifth of the 565 members are elected.

Crackdown on Reds

The Premier also announced that he plans to introduce a decree to stamp out Communists "of all types."

The outlawed Communist party has been extremely active in the last few months, joining liberal Catholics, bankers and even monarchists in a common front.

The Premier said that he expects that limited political parties, authorized earlier this year after a major political fight, will participate in the general elections in the fall.

For the last few months Mr. Arias has been reported in trouble with Gen. Franco because of his liberalization attempts, and with powerful right-wing groups which have fought the Premier's minimal reforms.

With today's speech, however, Mr. Arias—a former security police chief—apparently moved firmly back into the conservative camp, thus ending his ambiguous position of advocating reform while cracking down on the opposition.

Mexico Crash Kills 14

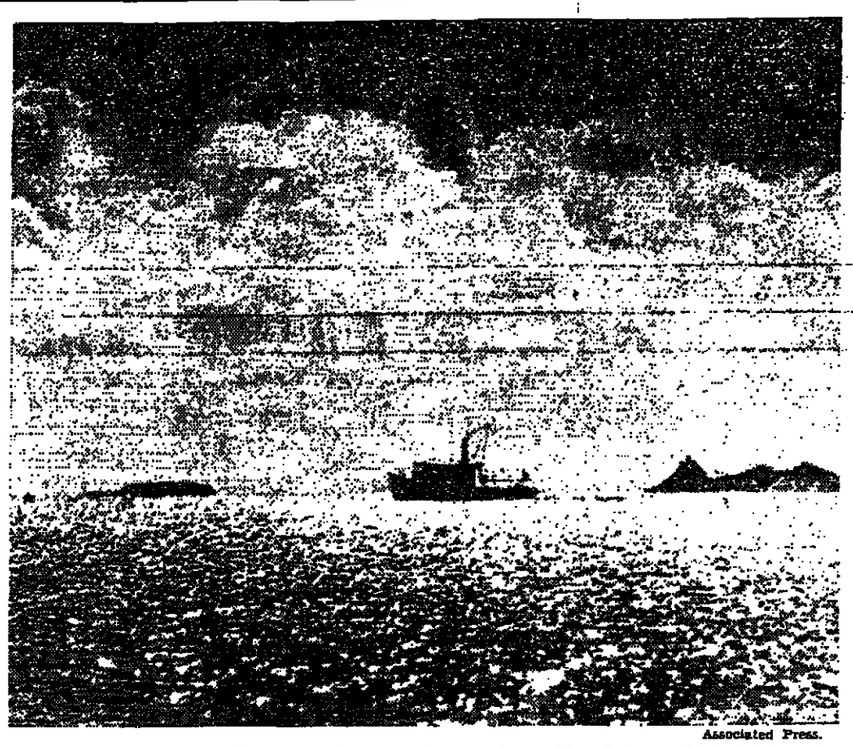
MATAMOROS, Mexico, June 24 (AP).—An oil truck, a car and a pickup truck collided near this town on the U.S. border last night, killing 14 members of a Mexican family headed for a beach outing, the police reported. Nine other members of the family were injured.

Moroccan Force Hits Sahara Post

RABAT, June 24 (Reuters).—The Moroccan guerrilla group Front of Liberation and Unity said today it launched a 50-minute attack on the Spanish frontier post of Tah in the Sahara on Friday night.

In a communiqué issued here, the group said that Spanish forces withdrew, leaving several dead and wounded.

In Madrid, the newspaper ABC reported today that two Moroccan soldiers were killed and one was wounded in the attack. Morocco claims sovereignty over the Spanish Sahara, while Spain hopes to grant the territory independence.



Associated Press.

SEASCAPE—A fishing boat heading out to sea from Honolulu amid bright early morning skies and a calm sparkling sea. It was, naturally, as pretty as a picture.

Offers More Extensive Withdrawals

Israel Reported to Soften Stand on Sinai

(Continued from Page 1)

an interim agreement that broke down last March, Israel offered to evacuate only an enclave around the Abu Rudeis area itself, not the estimated 90 miles of coastline to the north. Under the new offer, Egypt would have a direct land route between the town of Suez and the oil fields.

Israel has proposed that this and the other areas from which it withdraws be placed under United Nations control. It has also proposed that Israeli vehicles be permitted to patrol the corridor to Abu Rudeis under UN supervision in order to establish the principle of joint Egyptian-Israeli patrolling in the Sinai, the officials said.

The proposed three-to-four-year time period for the agreement also presents a modification of Israel's position last March, when it was pressing for five to seven years. Israeli officials said today that the government would probably settle for a three-year agreement if its other objectives could be obtained.

The new line Israel is offering to withdraw to would run south from the Lake Bardowil area on the Mediterranean coast, through the middle of the passes and down the narrow coastal strip along the Gulf of Suez to a point south of the Abu Rudeis oil fields.

Most of the area evacuated by the Israelis would be demilitarized and incorporated into the UN buffer zone, but the Egyptian forward units would move several miles deeper into the Sinai, officials said. The Israeli proposal also calls for limited-force zones on either side of the buffer zone, similar to those in existence.

Parallel to any new interim agreement, the officials said, Israel would seek a series of understandings with the United States. These would include assurances of full military and economic assistance, including compensation for the loss of the Abu Rudeis oil fields—which provide more than 50 per cent of Israel's annual needs.

Seeks U.S. Accord

Israel will also be seeking an understanding with the United States on the diplomatic steps that might follow a new interim agreement. Israel wants assurances from Washington that it will not come under pressure to renegotiate the terms of the interim agreement shortly after it is signed or, as one official put it, be "railroaded" into negotiations about a withdrawal on the Syrian front.

"We want to make sure that there will be no diplomatic surprises waiting around the corner if we go ahead with a new agreement," one official said today.

Although it is clear that Israel's insistence on retaining the eastern ends of the Sinai passes will complicate the negotiations, Mr. Rabin is said to be adamant on the subject.

Electronic surveillance stations in the Gidi Pass are regarded as crucial elements in an effective early warning system.

Outbreak of Shooting Breaks Period of Calm for Lebanese

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, June 24 (WP).—Just when the more optimistic Lebanese were starting to see some virtue in their intractable two-month-old government crisis, a shooting incident early today touched off the worst violence in more than three weeks.

Two people were killed and an estimated 15 wounded in an incident touched off by two Iraqi youths' misunderstood flirtation with a Lebanese girl. The trouble occurred in the same district of Ain al-Rummaneh where the spring crisis began when 27 Palestinians were shot dead by rightist Christian Phalange militiamen in retaliation for the murder of one of their leaders.

Shooting kept up throughout the early morning in the district, and well into the day sporadic firing from the area could be heard. The violence led to the blocking of roads and the closing of beaches—decisions that will result in the kind of claustrophobia from which this sticky Mediterranean port city only recently had begun to emerge.

Once again, there were the anxious telephone calls to friends, as if the callers sought reassurance that somehow the capital would be spared a recurrence of the clashes in April and May that cost the lives of as many as 450 Lebanese.

Religious Rivalry

Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian mediation had helped damp down the crisis, which observers believe has less to do with the Palestinian presence than with the Christian-Moslem rivalry within this country's 17 once delicately balanced ethnic and religious communities.

The people of Beirut had just begun to believe that a semblance of law and order would return. They were less concerned with Premier-Designate Rashid Karami's apparently still futile efforts to patch together a government that might just last until next year's legislative, then presidential, elections.

After all, the caretaker government, made up of army officers appointed by President Suleiman Franjieh, was proving effective in dealing with practical problems.

Mail service, a serious bottleneck under Telecommunications Minister Tony Franjieh, the President's son, got better, the garbage men performed with unaccustomed efficiency and the backup of waiting ships in Beirut Harbor declined from 191 to 60.

And if Mr. Karami was having trouble putting together a cabinet, many Lebanese managed not to be concerned.

"The best period we've had for years was in 1969, when Karami took nine months to put together a government," a businessman said, "and things went swimmingly because the ministries were run by senior civil servants."

Jailed Maoists Starting Hunger Strike in Lisbon

LISBON, June 24 (AP).—A wall poster outside the Information Ministry today announced the start of a hunger strike by Maoists who have been arrested by military authorities.

Pasted up where Information Minister Jorge Jesuino could not miss seeing it, the announcement drew attention to the problem of political prisoners in Portugal.

The poster said that the prisoners' fast would endure until beatings by military warders stopped, doctors were allowed to visit and lawyers could consult with the estimated 175 arrested members of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat, as the Maoists call themselves.

Charges of brutality against political prisoners have been denied by the government.

But the Maoists insist their members have been beaten, hosed down and intimidated by gunfire in their cells at Caxias Prison. The prison was a symbol of the rightist regime that the country's present rulers pride themselves in having overturned.

5 Rightists Arrested In Neapolitan's Death

NAPLES, June 24 (Reuters).—Five members of the neo-Fascist MSI party have been arrested following the death of a woman whose car was set afire by a fire bomb, police said today.

They said that one of those arrested had confessed to throwing the fire bomb at a Communist party procession here last week. A 20-year-old woman died in hospital three days ago from burns received when the bomb hit her car as she was driving home from work and apparently was caught up in the procession.

2 Vietnams Seek Admission to UN

MEXICO CITY, June 24 (NYT).—North and South Vietnam have told United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that they intend to apply for UN membership within the next few months, according to an informed source here.

Representatives of both countries met with Mr. Waldheim last week and told him they wanted to become members in time for the fall session of the General Assembly, according to the source, who said the two Vietnams intended to apply for membership as separate countries.

Two representatives from North Vietnam and one from South Vietnam also appealed to Mr. Waldheim for more aid for both countries from the UN and other international relief organizations, according to the source.

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Burdened by Conscience and Threats

The Little Israeli Woman, 46, Who Defends Arabs on Trial

TEL AVIV, June 24 (Reuters).—Felicia Langer, 46, is a small, plump woman with a lopsided smile, an almost diffident manner and a job which has earned her the hostility of many Israeli compatriots.

She is widely known as "the terrorists' lawyer" because of her defense of Arabs tried in Israeli military courts.

"I am threatened constantly," she said.

Last year three Israelis, carrying ropes and a small card with the message "terror against terror," attempted to break into her home. "They have been charged, but that was a year ago and nothing has happened yet," she said.

Since the 1967 war, Mrs. Langer has defended several thousand Arabs accused of security offenses, "but I succeeded in acquitting only five."

A staunch defender of the Palestinian cause and a veteran member of the Communist party, Mrs. Langer charges only token fees for her services because, she said, most of her clients cannot afford more.

Fair Trials?

Does she believe they are granted fair trials?

"I have the freedom to plead as I like in the military courts, but the laws are rigid and the judges are bound by laws," she replied.

Mrs. Langer's latest client is Muzna Nicola, a 31-year-old Israeli Arab midwife accused of working with an el-Fatah guerrilla group in Britain, where she lived for seven years—studying nursing and later working for the Hertfordshire County Council.

Miss Nicola was arrested in March when she returned to Israel to visit her parents. A preliminary hearing is under way to determine the validity of Miss Nicola's alleged confession to police. Mrs. Langer has charged in court that the statement was extracted under duress.

When she spoke at Haifa University recently about Israel's seizure of Arab land, "several students shouted that if I uttered the word 'occupation' once more, they would kill me. I repeated the word scores of times, and told them they were cowards."

Despite the general hostility, there is some grudging admiration here for her one-woman crusade. "like in sports, for an opponent," she said. "They know I am not profiting financially, so some people respect me."

Native of Poland

Felicia Langer was born in Poland in 1929 but later moved to the Soviet Union, where she gravitated to the political left. In 1950 she immigrated to Israel, although she had no particular sentiments about the Jewish state.

"I was never a Zionist, but according to my ideology every nation has the right to self-determination. And I realized there was no way back. Poland was just a big cemetery after the Nazi holocaust."

She joined the Rakach (Communist) party and became acquainted with the Palestinian problem through Arab members. "I started traveling through the country, and discovered abandoned Arab villages. I wanted to know the truth."

In 1965 she passed the bar examinations at the Hebrew University. "After the six-day war [in 1967] I became convinced, not only as a Communist but as a lawyer, that every people has the right to oppose occupation," she recalled.

Mrs. Langer said that she is selective in her clients. "I don't justify taking hostages or hurting civilians. It is inhuman and doesn't help the Arab cause," she explained.

She rejected the case of the Malabi brothers—three residents of East Jerusalem imprisoned this year for murdering an Israeli taxi driver and placing his boobytrapped body in the center of Jerusalem. "I couldn't defend them, because of the murder," she said.

Mrs. Langer believes that the occupation of Arab lands can only trigger more hostility and rebellion and that the solution is the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Record Haul Of £7,000 by 2 Pickpockets

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters).—An Iranian tourist was listed by the police today as the victim in the richest theft ever recorded for London pickpockets.

In two seconds last evening, the Iranian was robbed of about £7,000 ($15,900) on the platform of the Piccadilly Circus station of the Underground railway.

One man jostled the tourist while another dipped into a pocket containing about £2,000 and deutsche marks worth approximately £5,300.

The Iranian, whose name was not disclosed by the police, and two friends fought with the thieves but failed to keep them from escaping with the cash.

"The crooks must have been astonished," said a spokesman for the London Transport police. "As a rule they collect only about £20 at a time."

Chances for July 22 Summit In Helsinki Appear Slender

GENEVA, June 24 (IHT).—Chances dimmed today for a 35-nation summit meeting July 22 in Helsinki as had been proposed by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Diplomatic sources at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation here reported that many differences remained on outstanding problems.

In Helsinki, Finnish sources ruled out the possibility for the July 22 meeting unless the date had been agreed to at Geneva today. The Finns said they need four weeks to prepare for the meeting of 35 chiefs of government and their delegations.

Finnish sources also said that July 28, the other date that has been mentioned for the summit, would be possible only if the Geneva negotiators reach agreement during their next coordinating committee meeting on Thursday.

If no agreement is announced then, it appears unlikely that the summit meeting would be held before October. U.S. delegation sources here said today that a Thursday announcement appeared unlikely.

The most difficult single issue still to be resolved concerns prior announcement of troop maneuvers on both sides of the borders between East and West. There has been no agreement on how large an exercise must be before notification is given, nor have negotiators been able to set limits on how near to a border a maneuver must be before the other side is advised.

Another problem question is the so-called "Berlin clause," which would stipulate that certain rights acquired by the allies in that city are not abrogated by the new agreements.

Other questions conceivably could be settled after a summit date in Helsinki is fixed. They include the form that future security-conference meetings should take, and a series of special issues that have been raised by Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia and Romania.

New problems also have developed in the agreements on an improved flow of persons, information and ideas between East and West. This area, the so-called "basket three" of the negotiations, was to have been completed today. It now seems it will remain unsettled until later this week or next, conference sources said.

Trial Opens For Guillaume

(Continued from Page 1)

and that he had a radio transmitter in his home.

"I don't want to say anything," Mr. Guillaume said when the presiding judge, Josef Miller, asked for a response to the indictment.

"I am taking advantage of my right to refuse to testify," Mrs. Guillaume said.

Records Read

The rest of the first day of trial was spent listening to the reading of the records of police interviews, in which Mr. Guillaume admitted he was a member of the East German Ministry for Security. Personal letters seized by the police also were read.

The documents related much of what is known about the Guillaumes—that they were born in what is now East Germany and entered West Germany as refugees in 1956. At that time, Mr. Guillaume told an interrogator that he wanted to enjoy "freedom."

Security police had marked Mr. Guillaume as an espionage suspect, but higher officials overruled the finding. About a year before Mr. Guillaume was arrested, Mr. Brandt was warned about his aide. The former chancellor kept him on to permit police to build their case.

© Los Angeles Times.

Rightist Troops Reported Battling Cambodian Reds

BANGKOK, June 24 (Reuters).—A newly formed rightist army in Cambodia has started fighting the Khmer Rouge troops who took over the country two months ago, the Bangkok Post reported today.

The report was the first indication of active, organized resistance to the pro-Communist regime in Phnom Penh.

The Post, quoting sources at the Thai border town of Aranyprathet, said the opposition force numbered about 2,000 men and was gaining more support.

The report said the rightist army had been fighting near Phnom Penh and three other cities—the port of Kompong Som, Kompong Speu, near the capital, and Svay Rieng, near the South Vietnam border. Details of casualties were not known, it said.

There was no means of verifying the report. Since the Khmer Rouge take-over, the only official news of events in Cambodia has come from Radio Phnom Penh.

Laos Police Unit Fused

VIENTIANE, June 24 (Reuters).—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao have taken control of the police in the royal capital, Luang Prabang following the dissolution of the capital's mixed police force, it was announced here today.

Ally Warning By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

is no alternative to a serious effort to ease tensions on a reliable and reciprocal basis."

As if trying to develop some momentum toward a new consensus by sounding more upbeat, Mr. Kissinger said, "We are on the way to restoring our unity and therefore our capacity to act as a confident nation."

Using mild language, however, Mr. Kissinger again chided legislators for not removing the aid ban against Turkey, which Congress imposed after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus last summer.

By these acts, he charged, "we weaken the political ties, endanger our collective defense, and also fail to achieve whatever purpose the aid restriction was meant to serve."

The Senate has voted to lift the ban, and Mr. Ford met yesterday with key representatives in an effort to prod the House into similar action.

Dahomey Capital Imposes Curfew

LAGOS, June 24 (Reuters).—Cotonou, capital of the West African state of Dahomey, is under a dusk-to-dawn curfew following the killing last week of the country's interior minister, travelers arriving here said today.

The minister, Capt. Michel Aikpe, was shot dead by presidential guards Friday after he was found in bed with President Mathieu Kerekou's wife, the Dahomey government said.

The Nigerian Daily Times, in a dispatch from Cotonou, said today the curfew followed threats of mass demonstrations against the killing of Capt. Aikpe.

Callaghan Gives EEC Assurances

LUXEMBOURG, June 24 (IHT).—Britain is now ready to play a "full and constructive" part in the European Economic Community, after the positive result of the referendum on continuing community membership, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today. He was attending his first meeting of EEC foreign ministers since the referendum.

Mr. Callaghan stressed that his country would work energetically to achieve the common policies of the Nine. "We are not going to drag our feet," he said.

'Blunt Talk' by 7 Friends Helps Ford Retain Perspective

(Continued from Page 1)

saying, "you're honest and decent and the first president I ever knew—and I've known several—who could talk to me like that."

The marvel is that outsiders can talk to the president like that.

"Almost everybody tends to trim when talking to a president," a senior White House official said. "Very few lay it on the line."

Indeed, according to several members of the "transition group," they had not planned to be so bold when they met for the first nontransition conversation with Mr. Ford last Oct. 23.

They were not certain what was expected of them, and the President started going around the table, asking each guest what he wanted to say. Mr. Scranton unwittingly set the tone, pulling out a sheet bearing all the subjects he had in mind, not the least of them the pardon granted to Mr. Ford's predecessor, and Mr. Harlow got right into the spirit of it, too.

"Bryce and I were very blunt," Mr. Scranton said. "From then on, everybody has been. Oh, a couple of them are still pretty deferential, but most of the time it's man-to-man."

Some Examples

Of course, the discussions do not always involve objections to Mr. Ford's past or planned actions. Some examples have, however, emerged:

• A session on Jan. 11 occurred two days before Mr. Ford went on national television to outline his economic and energy programs. The group watched the President make a practice videotape. It was his first use of a television prompter. His friends were aghast at how wooden Mr. Ford seemed. They encouraged—"insisted on," said one—more rehearsals and some humanizing gestures. When he went before the nation, Mr. Ford had a fire burning, wandered around the White House library, gestured often—and still seemed wooden. Forget the television prompter and "freewheel it," he was advised later. For the most part, he has.

• The critics objected vociferously when Mr. Ford told them of his plan to refund a flat percentage of last year's federal income tax payments to every taxpayer, no matter how small or large the income. A friend told Mr. Ford that it was "unfair." Mr. Packard, a millionaire, noted that he did not need a tax refund to afford a new auto or refrigerator and said, "For me to get a rebate is absurd."

Before making the proposal public, Mr. Ford set an u[illegible] limit on the possible rebate.

• Much of the conversation [illegible] early meetings dealt with [illegible] couragement for Mr. Ford's [illegible] stinctive desire, as a veteran [illegible] pitol Hill compromiser, to be [illegible] commodating with the [illegible] heavily Democratic Congre[illegible] More recently, however, the [illegible] visers told Mr. Ford he wo[illegible] have to get tough with Congr[illegible] veto more spending bills and [illegible] a friend put it, "be firm—m[illegible] up your mind and stick with [illegible] Mr. Ford has. His vetoes h[illegible] held up.

There is an apparent limit [illegible] the friends' candidness, howev[illegible] A White House outsider express[illegible] disappointment that Dona[illegible] Rumsfeld, the President's chief [illegible] staff, was a witness to the se[illegible] sions and another agreed th[illegible] sharp criticism of president[illegible] aides, if warranted, had to wa[illegible] for "another place and time."

هكذا من الأصل

Presidential Power Pared

Domestic Wiretapping Curbs Are Widened by U.S. Court

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP). —The U.S. president does not have the authority to place a wiretap on a domestic organization without court approval, even if the surveillance is undertaken in the name of foreign intelligence-gathering for national-security purposes, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled here yesterday.

The court ruled unconstitutional and illegal such warrantless wiretaps, which have been authorized by presidents for more than 30 years as necessary to protect the United States against threats to national security involving foreign powers.

The ruling involved such a warrantless wiretap placed on the Jewish Defense League's New York headquarters for 200 days in 1970 and 1971, when the militant group's anti-Soviet activities in this country were creating diplomatic tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The federal government had maintained that the surveillance was legal because it was "authorized by the President of the United States, acting through the the attorney general in the exercise of his authority relating to foreign affairs and was deemed essential to protect this nation and its citizens against hostile acts of a foreign power and to obtain foreign intelligence information deemed essential to the security of the United States."

Domestic Group

The court ruled yesterday, however, that the attorney general at the time, John Mitchell, should have gotten court approval for the wiretap, since it was being installed on a domestic organization that was neither the agent of nor acting in collaboration with a foreign power.

The appellate court's finding, unless overturned on a possible appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, thus will expand into a new area the necessity for court approval of national-security wiretaps. Government attorneys said they had no comment pending further study of the 130-page opinion.

The Supreme Court ruled three years ago that court approval is necessary before a wiretap may be placed on a domestic group or individuals under the president's power to protect domestic security. However, that ruling specifically left open the question of whether a judge's approval was necessary before the president could authorize a wiretap in so-called "foreign-security" cases.

The controlling opinion by the divided eight-member court, although clearly indicating a desire that all wiretaps receive prior approval, left open the specific question of whether wiretaps on foreign groups or suspected foreign agents must also be submitted to a judge for approval.

For example, it was unclear whether the federal government could wiretap a foreign embassy or a group with known foreign ties without a warrant.

Levi Discloses '74 Figures

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP). —The government installed domestic wiretaps directed against 148 persons for national security purposes last year without obtaining warrants, Attorney General Edward Levi said today.

The number was more than in any of the five preceding years.

Thirty-two persons were the target of government microphone surveillance, commonly known as bugging, during the same period, Mr. Levi said. The number was slightly less than that for 1973.

Mr. Levi's statistical summary of government wiretapping without court warrants was contained in a letter to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., whose Judiciary subcommittee is investigating the frequency of warrantless surveillance.

U.S. Agency Probes Role In Oil Deal

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT).—The Federal Energy Administration has decided to conduct what a spokesman termed "a sweeping, in-house investigation" of charges that political pressures were exerted to obtain federal licenses in an oil deal involving New York Gov. Hugh Carey's brother, Edward Carey.

"We're going to take a good, hard look at it," Robert Nipp, a spokesman for the agency, said yesterday.

Action was promised after it was disclosed that the White House, during the administration of former President Richard Nixon, had been involved.

Meanwhile, Robert Laird, press spokesman for Gov. Carey, reiterated last night that "there is absolutely no substance to the story" that Gov. Carey, while serving as a congressman from Brooklyn interceded on his brother's behalf. Mr. Laird also noted that Gov. Carey had termed the story "a fabrication" and "a lie."

The decision by the energy agency followed a meeting attended by Frank Zarb, administrator of the FEA, his top aides and the agency's lawyers.

Aide Got Call

A former high official of the Federal Energy Office, which preceded the present agency, said that he had been told by a subordinate that "he got a call from Carey's office."

"Later on, I got a call from higher up," the former official said. "I was told that there was a lot of interest in this thing.

"FEO was made aware that there were political pressures involved," he continued. "They knew that there was some very high authority that wanted those licenses to go through. The pressure was coming from New York and from Alabama—from the Carey brothers and from [Sen. John] Sparkman."

The former official did not want his name used.

Secretary of the Treasury William Simon was administrator of the Federal Energy Office at the time the agency approved the licenses, which were issued by the Department of Commerce. They enabled an Alabama oilman, Bart Chamberlain, to sell Edward Carey's refinery in the Bahamas almost 1 million barrels of crude oil, whose price was frozen domestically at $5.10 a barrel, for an average price of $13.51 a barrel.

The oil was then sold, mostly in New York, at prices up to $23 a barrel.

Mr. Simon could not be reached for comment.

U.S., Russia Are Nearing Ban On Altering Weather in War

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT). —The United States and the Soviet Union have reached virtual agreement on the draft of an accord to outlaw techniques for changing weather for military purposes, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The language of the document was worked out in discussions held in Geneva last week and is now being submitted to both governments for further study before final agreement can be announced. A senior official said that some minor disagreement remained.

It is uncertain whether the agreement will be made public at the summer session of the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, where a ban on environmental warfare is on the agenda. The disarmament conference reconvened today.

It is possible that Moscow and Washington may decide to put off final agreement until the meeting between President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, tentatively set for this fall in Washington.

The negotiations on man-induced weather changes arose from last year's meeting in Moscow between Mr. Brezhnev and former President Richard Nixon.

In the final communiqué, the two leaders said that, in an effort to "limit the potential danger to mankind from possible new means of warfare," they had decided that the two countries should explore the problem.

The communiqué said that "scientific and technical advances in environmental fields, including climate modification, may open possibilities for using environmental-modification techniques for military purposes." These could have "widespread, long-lasting, and severe effects harmful to human welfare," it said.

U.S. officials declined to make public the draft text they are working on, but said it was couched in broad terms. They said it was reasonably easy to negotiate because both sides were in philosophical agreement on the problem.

A senior official said that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States apparently was devoting much time to developing environmental warfare.

Dutch Army Detonates U.S. Embassy 'Bomb'

THE HAGUE, June 24 (AP).—A Dutch Army bomb-disposal squad blew up a suspicious object near the U.S. Embassy early this morning and established that the device was a dummy, an embassy spokesman said.

The explosives experts rigged the suspected bomb with a small charge, towed it away from the embassy steps, where it had been sitting for about 4 1/2 hours, and exploded it. Meanwhile, police were seeking information on a group of placard-carrying demonstrators who had been near the embassy.

Associated Press.

LISTENING IN—Melody Daughters holds her 8-month-old son, Dennis—blind since birth—who wears special equipment that transmits silent soundwaves and returns audible echoes to him, enabling him to "see" much as a bat uses its wings.

Echo Device Used Since Age of 14 Weeks

Sonar Beanie Helps Blind Infant to 'See'

PALO ALTO, Calif., June 24 (AP).—In the blackness of being blind, Dennis Daughters is beginning to crawl now, exploring and "seeing" his world through echoes.

The 8-month-old infant "sees" objects through a sonar device he wears in a kind of beanie cap. It broadcasts silent sound waves and picks up the returning echoes which then are translated into audible sounds by plastic tubes to his ears. Bats see in a similar echo-sounding way.

The baby can recognize his favorite toy or a bottle and reach out accurately to grasp it in both hands.

He likes to play peek-a-boo with his mother, Melody, receiving a strong signal when he looks at her, then "turning her off" by looking to one side.

Blind since his premature birth, Dennis is apparently the first baby ever to be fitted with such a sonar device, according to Dr. Tom Bower, a Scottish psychologist who conceived the project. If the experiment proves helpful to this child, such devices might be made available to other blind infants.

Somewhere Out There

"When the echo device was first put on his head at age 14 weeks, his face lit up. It was like a light going on in his head. He knew there was something out there," said Mrs. Daughters, a nurse and wife of Dr. Dennis Daughters, a physician.

Dennis's sonar consists of a transducer system, about the size of a half-dollar and weighing 1 1/2 ounces. It is placed in the middle of a headband and turns the echoes into whistling sounds, subdued enough so he can also hear voices and other sounds. It is powered by an 8-ounce, rechargeable battery that can be held by a parent or placed on the floor.

He can tell distance by a sound's frequency—the lower the pitch, the closer the object. Objects to the right or left of center produce a louder sound in that ear. Sound intensity gives clues about size and by moving his head slightly he can define the edges of an object because the echoes diminish there.

Hard, smooth objects echo back a clear pure sound, while fuzzy surfaces sound mushy. Thus, Dennis can identify his favorite toy, a rubber caterpillar having one soft side he rubs against his cheek. He can tell it from an object of similar size when both are held in front of him, Dr. Bower said.

Learning to Think

Dr. Bower said a blind baby learns to think better if he knows where things are and how to move about. "We believe the cognitive or think process is tied up with motor processes," he explained. If blind babies receive "poor quality of information from sounds about them, they are handicapped."

Dr. and Mrs. Daughters had wanted a child for nine years. When twins were born prematurely, one died and Dennis was blinded by an eye disease, retrolental fibroplasia, which was brought on by extra oxygen given to save his life.

"It was so devastating, to know he was blind," Mrs. Daughters said. "It all went so wrong. Now suddenly everything is right. My heart is so full I don't know how to begin to tell about it.

"We refused to let him lie in his crib and just be blind. We are trying to stimulate him and he's smart enough to know he is receiving information he can use."

The baby wears his sonar system two or more times daily "and we make it a game. He knows when it is work time. Sometimes he starts fussing and pulls it off."

The system was put together free by Matt Magoun, electronics engineer and international service coordinator for Telesensory Systems, Inc., of Palo Alto.

Dr. Bower, for the last year a fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, approached the firm for the equipment.

Mafia Operative Testifies CIA Recruited Him in Castro Plot

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT). —John Roselli, a former member of the Al Capone gang and an operative of the Mafia for most of his adult life, told a Senate committee today that he was recruited by the CIA in a plot to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, according to members of the committee.

Roselli testified before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence under heavy guard in a closed session for some two hours. According to Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee chairman, Roselli's testimony "filled in, in much greater detail, [the plot] and did not depart from what has been published in the press."

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, the committee's vice-chairman, said that Roselli provided "details of contacts that were made. It doesn't throw any new light on the situation as I see it." He said that after Roselli's testimony and other evidence the premise that the CIA used the Mafia to try to kill Mr. Castro "is pretty well laid on the record."

According to published reports, Roselli was recruited in late 1960 by Robert Maheu acting on behalf of the CIA. Authoritative sources also say that Mr. Maheu also recruited Sam Giancana, a Chicago rackets boss, in a plan to poison the three top leaders of the Cuban government and create a power vacuum in the fledgling state.

Giancana was shot to death Thursday in his Oak Park, Ill., home. Sen. Church said that the committee had planned to call Giancana as a witness before he was killed.

His death left Roselli the only organized crime figure who is known to be connected with the plot.

Roselli came before the committee under extraordinary security precautions. He was taken to and from the committee room by back stairs and elevators under the guard of the Capitol police. Photographers took pictures of several men who appeared to be Roselli.

Roselli has not been photographed prior to this in several years and many of the newsmen did not know what he looked like. According to Leslie Scherr, one of Roselli's lawyers, a practice attempt was made to mislead newsmen as to who Roselli was. Mr. Scherr said he did not believe any news agency had been successful in photographing Roselli and he said he would "urge any organization not to use the picture if they had it."

Sen. Church said the committee had agreed to help Roselli to avoid the press. It also, Sen. Church said, permitted Roselli to only name CIA officials with whom he dealt and not to name private parties. Roselli was concerned about the safety of private parties if their names became known, Sen. Church said.

Roselli answered the committee's questions calmly, a member said, and appeared to be like "anybody's grandfather."

3 Puerto Ricans Held In Dominican Landing

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, June 24 (AP).—The military officially announced yesterday that three Puerto Ricans had been charged in connection with an urban guerrilla landing in the Dominican Republic early this month.

All three men, held at the San Isidro Air Force Base, north of Santo Domingo, were present during a news conference. They have been charged with disrupting the security of the Caribbean country. They were identified as members of the Puerto Rico Socialist party. The military also displayed the launch that the three men allegedly used to bring the Dominican guerrillas to the Dominican Republic.

UN Conference in Mexico City

Discord Outruns Unity at Women's Parley

By James P. Sterba

MEXICO CITY, June 24 (NYT). —National grandstanding, regional bickering, arguments between socialists and capitalists, and a rift between women from rich and from poor lands have drowned out the voices of unity and turned the first United Nations World Conference on Women into a political forum.

At the official deliberations, speaker after speaker representing his or her government's official views has trumpeted national achievements. At the unofficial forum on the other side of town, called the Tribune, women representing private organizations —dominated by American and Latin American groups—have squabbled over the microphone to push one esoteric cause after another.

Germaine Greer, the Australian feminist attending as an unofficial delegate, called the conference a "shadow play" in which political bickering has submerged major unifying feminist issues.

Least Represented

By far the largest group of women in the world seems to be the least represented. This is the billion or so females who, according to the UN, are bound to the land and villages in poor nations, growing food and raising children. It is the lot of the majority of these women, according to a UN background paper prepared for this conference, "to be underfed, ill, uneducated and pregnant from the day of their first menstruation until menopause."

Yet, according to some observers, the delegations of nations where these women live are made up largely of relatively wealthy and prominent persons—those women who are often viewed as members of the ruling class in their own countries

Meanwhile, many American and Western European women at the conference espouse what representatives from the Third World call "luxury" issues, such as equal pay for equal work, equitable divorce settlements, contract and credit privileges and child care centers.

Some 1,000 official and more than 2,500 unofficial delegates from nearly 130 nations are attending the 10-day conference, which will continue through July 2.

Amid constant pleas for unity, conflicts have been the order of the first three days.

The Soviet Union and the East European bloc contend that women there already are liberated and equal and that therefore the conference should concentrate on issues of world peace and disarmament.

The Third World nations, including China and Mexico, argue that without a world redistribution of wealth and power, equality with men means continued equality of hunger, illiteracy and poverty.

Western industrialized nations, represented by the United States and Western Europe, contend that practical guidelines for ending worldwide discrimination against women should be the major aim of the conference.

Some Americans and other feminists have denounced the conference as a male-organized, male-dominated attempt to co-opt women's issues. Women outnumber men, if both official and unofficial delegations are totaled, by more than 6 to 1.

Ulster Leaders Confer on Ways To Curb Killings

BELFAST, June 24 (Reuters) —New initiatives to combat an upsurge of sectarian killings in Northern Ireland were discussed at a meeting yesterday between Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees and army and police officials.

Five persons—three Catholics and two Protestants—died in a weekend of apparent retaliatory assassinations. A number of others were wounded.

So far this month, 19 persons have been killed, bringing deaths this year to 104, despite the cease-fire called by the Provisional wing of the IRA.

Police Chief Sir Jamie Flanagan said after yesterday's meeting that new initiatives would be adopted to stop the killings but he gave no details.

Troops and police are expected to set up more roadblocks and checkpoints to curtail the activities of the killer squads firing from cruising cars and also to intensify their undercover surveillance in areas where the gunmen operate.

Iranian Ballet Leader Is Accused in Venice

VENICE, June 24 (UPI).—The top art official of Venice said today he has asked for an immediate end to performances by an Iranian ballet troupe allegedly led by a secret service colonel.

Carlo Ripa di Meana, president of the Venice Art Biennial which oversees most cultural events here, said that an Iranian student delegation gave him evidence that Shaban Ali Djafari, an official of the Zour-Khaneh Ballet Troupe, is a colonel of the Savak Secret Police, "known for his savage crimes." He said he asked that organizers cancel the Iranian performances at once.

India Monsoon Floods

NEW DELHI, June 24 (Reuters).—Heavy flooding from monsoon rains has forced authorities to evacuate 20,000 people in the last three days along the coast of Kerala state, the Press Trust of India said last night.

Airline Settles Suit In Death of Hunt Wife

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP).—United Airlines has agreed to pay $300,000 in damages to the estate of the wife of Watergate burglar Howard Hunt jr.

Circuit Judge David Canel approved the settlement yesterday in a suit concerning the death of Dorothy Hunt, who was killed with 44 other persons on Dec. 8, 1972, in an airplane crash near Chicago's Midway Airport.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, June 25, 1975 *

The Basis of Alliance

Secretary of State Kissinger's remarks about the American approach to its alliances in his Atlanta speech have been taken as a warning to several specific countries, which have been openly debating the value of their participation in those alliances. But Mr. Kissinger's comments have a wide scope: they deserve attention in other capitals than, say, Ankara, Athens, or Bangkok—including Washington itself.

"We assume," Mr. Kissinger said, "that our friends regard their ties to us as serving their own national purposes, not as privileges to be granted and withdrawn as means of pressure." That is a realistic point of view. What has obscured it in the past was a process of accumulating treaties of mutual defense that assumed the division of the world into Communist and free, a dichotomy that, however tenable during the lifetime of Stalin, is now patently oversimplified. Moreover, American zeal in this respect, especially but by no means wholly, during John Foster Dulles's tenure in the State Department, gave the impression that this was an American policy rather than a mutual one—that, in effect, the United States was willing to buy allies in much the manner that England's Pitt did during the Napoleonic wars. It was also a mood and a course of action that spread American power too thinly over too wide an area.

Two factors have profoundly altered Washington's policy in this respect. One was negative: The impact of the long and losing war in Southeast Asia, in which too much was applied to win too little, yet not enough for success. The other was détente, which stemmed from a common recognition by Moscow, Washington and Peking that the risks of total confrontation were too great for what it might achieve for any side.

Détente has not progressed far enough—and probably will not do so in the foreseeable future—for physical and moral disarmament to proceed to its logical conclusion (logical, that is, for a sane world). There are nations and whole regions, like Western Europe, for which alliances with the United States present shared advantages in security. But unless the sharing is recognized by both parties, treaties and bases, arms and instruction in their use, can become objects of haggling and friction which would vitiate the substance of any alliance.

American losses, in men, material and prestige in Indochina, have not weakened the fundamental strength of the United States. The nation does not need, for its security or its global purposes, to go hat in hand to its allies. As Mr. Kissinger said: "Any ally whose perception of its national interest changes will find us prepared to adapt or end our treaty relationship." In that context, existing treaties can be examined objectively and adjusted to present, rather than earlier, patterns of world politics.

The United States does not want to withdraw to Fortress America, with the isolation that would involve. But the world cannot ignore that this is at least a possibility for Americans: an economic and strategic bastion such as few nations possess. Pulling back into it would mean great losses for all concerned—but America would not be the greatest sufferer.

Bonn's Nuclear Threat...

The Ford administration has apparently failed to convince the West German government that the United States views with grave concern Bonn's projected sale to Brazil of a complete nuclear industry and technology that would permit production of atomic bombs as well as electricity. Only Congress now can bring the message home in time to delay this tragic misstep: the unprecedented West German-Brazil agreement is scheduled to be signed by the end of the week.

Sen. Mondale, D-Minn., has announced a resolution expressing the opposition of the Senate to the sale of uranium enrichment and plutonium extraction technology that would put weapons-grade fissionable material in the hands of more countries.

West Germany is planning to sell both types of plants and technology to Brazil; France is negotiating sales of plutonium extraction plants to South Korea and Pakistan. The U.S. government for 30 years has refused to permit sales of such technology and turned down a Brazilian request last year, thus leading to the West German success in obtaining the multibillion-dollar nuclear-power contract.

France has been taking part in a series of American-initiated exploratory talks among the main nuclear exporting countries to see whether common rules can be adopted that would prevent competitive degradation of safeguards in pursuit of commercial advantage. But if West Germany goes ahead with the Brazilian sale, there will be less hope of French restraint.. This breach in the dike could lead quickly to a breakdown of the whole system to avoid the spread of nuclear weapons.

Yet, for reasons that are not entirely clear, the West Germans say that concern over the Brazilian deal has not been expressed to them from the top levels of the Ford administration. It is understandable that Secretary of State Kissinger would like to avoid a major West German-American crisis at this difficult time. But the representations made to Bonn at lower levels—urging that West Germany conform to the export standards that the United States sets for itself—seem merely to have convinced West German leaders that Washington is not serious about the nuclear danger.

Senate passage of the Mondale resolution, which urges a summit-level approach by President Ford to seek suspension of the West German and French nuclear exports, might yet lead to second thoughts in Bonn.

...U.S. Nuclear Response

President Ford's reported decision to ask for legislation to allow the production and sale of enriched uranium by private industry—under tight government control—may eliminate a log-jam that has increased the danger of nuclear proliferation as described above.

Construction of new enrichment facilities for reactor fuel has been held up since 1971, when President Nixon ordered a study of this "private option." When the energy crisis last year stepped up plans around the world to expand nuclear power, the total capacity of the existing three government-owned, privately operated gaseous diffusion plants in the United States suddenly became fully "booked." Foreign as well as domestic reactor owners, including some who had bought American-made power reactors on the understanding that enriched fuel supplies would be provided as needed, were confronted with a "moratorium" on firm fuel commitments for the future. Instead, they received "conditional" promises to provide fuel if added American capacity became available.

West Germany was thus impelled to contract for Soviet enriched uranium. In Brazil, groups that long had campaigned unsuccessfully for an independent nuclear capability have now won the battle. Brazil offered to place multibillion-dollar orders for nuclear reactors in the United States if it were sold a "complete nuclear fuel cycle." When the United States, following a 30-year policy, refused to sell such equipment, which would provide access to weapons-grade fissionable materials, Bonn moved in and obtained, in return, commitments that Brazilian uranium would be sold to West Germany.

All over the world, interest in achieving independence from American nuclear fuel supplies has been greatly increased by the delay in expanding American capacity. Moving ahead now on the domestic front could help contain nuclear spread as well as meet economic and energy needs of the United States and the other major petroleum-importing countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

War of Spanish Succession

Everyone must hope that this time the war of the Spanish succession will not take place. Yet it could. Gen. Franco is an absolute dictator whose claim to rule derives from nothing more democratic than that 36 years ago he won a civil war. He has no natural or undisputed heir. When he goes or dies, Spaniards will not be able to say, "The king is dead: long live the king." Instead they will have to say, "The king is dead; long live the young and politically innocent son of the man who was kept off his throne (and has now been formally exiled) by Gen. Franco." When an absolute ruler dies without an heir trouble follows as the sparks fly upward. . . In a country in which politics have been frozen for 36 years change is inevitable. The uncertainty in Spain is whether the change will be violent or peaceful.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

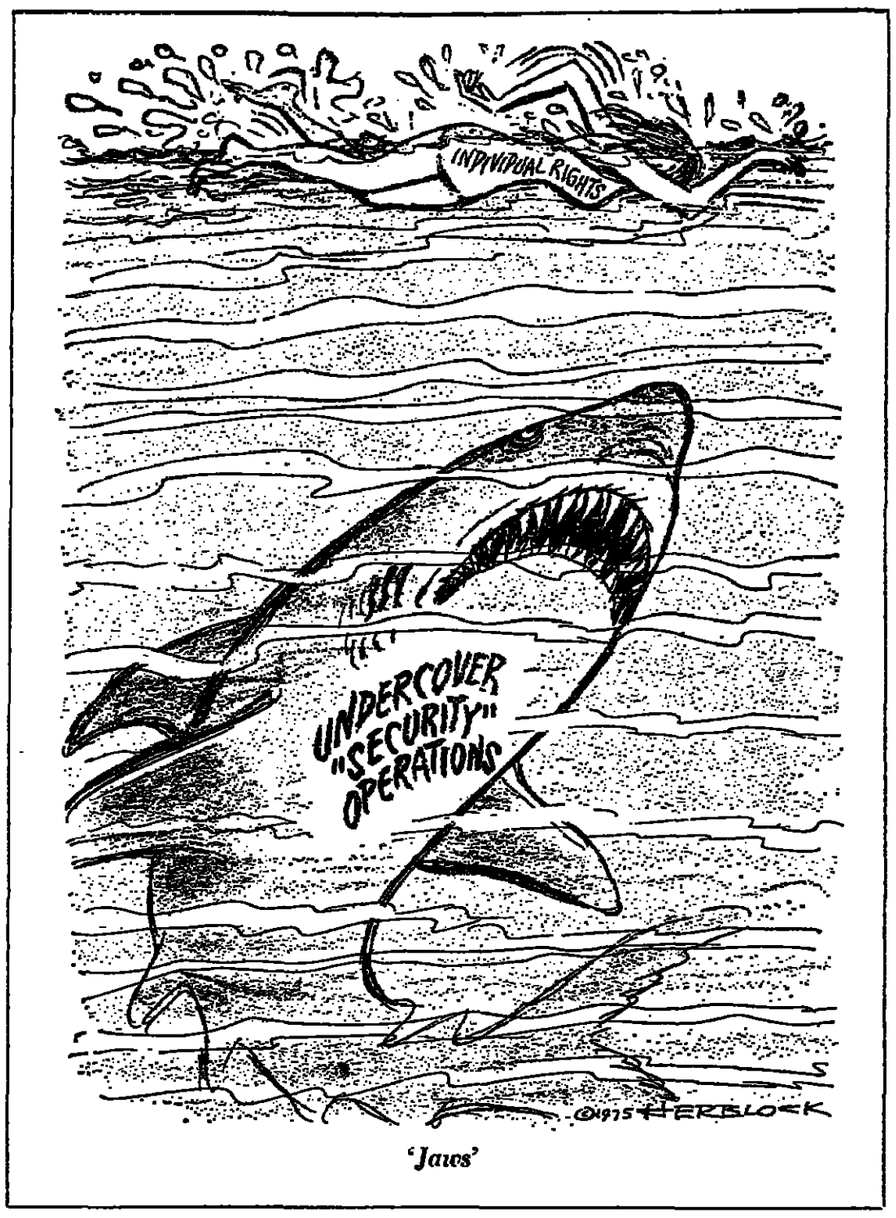
June 25, 1900

PARIS—Latest reports reaching here say that practically the whole of north China is ablaze, and the hostilities, which are now being conducted on an extended scale, are due to direct orders received from Peking. This is no longer a small, isolated local revolt, but a determined drive by united Chinese forces to drive all foreigners out of the country.

Fifty Years Ago

June 25, 1925

PARIS—The "Monkey Trial" is no longer funny. With the banning of books and the harassment of people who believe differently than they, the Tennessee Education Board is doing a great disservice to its own schoolchildren. Fortunately, however, there are symptoms of a rising protest among some Tennesseeans who are demanding a free and open educational system without any censorship whatsoever.



'Jaws'

When the Killing Has to Stop

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBURN, Northern Ireland.—The Ulster miniwar between British security forces and IRA guerrillas, against a background of gang-conflicts between armed Protestant and Catholic enthusiasts, has been going on since August, 1969, and is therefore of longer duration than either World Wars I or II.

But now, within the frame of London's apparent goal, it seems to be edging very gradually toward uneasy settlement: not victory but virtual nonexistence. There is little war but much sectarian murder.

London's goal is to return Northern Ireland to a condition where normal police forces can maintain order. In this sense, the target appears within conceivable sight; but it would be folly for Britain to contemplate withdrawal yet.

Sadistic Fight

The scale of this sadistic urban guerrilla fight has been limited even at its worst. In 1973, near its peak, there was a lower murder rate in Belfast than in 25 American cities, the British claim, arguing that, statistically, Belfast is safer than Cleveland, Ohio. Twenty-four English soldiers were killed in Ulster during 1973. That year 96 were killed in traffic accidents elsewhere in Europe.

London maintained an army of 21,266 regulars (27 battalions) here in July, 1972. That figure has declined to 13 battalions of 14,800 men. In 1972 there were 10,628 shooting incidents; so far this year only 710. Deaths in 1972 were 469 (103 army, 323 civilian, the rest paramilitary groups). This year the total to date is 98, of which 1 is army and 87 are civilian.

Progress has certainly been made from the worst period. Today Britain depends more on police and figures the murder rate is "almost acceptable." Violence except the brutal practice of "knee-capping" has dropped. (Knee-capping, practiced by both IRA and Protestant terrorists, consists in punishment by shooting out that sensitive joint.)

Last December the IRA "Provisionals" (as distinct from the Marxist "Officials," not active in Ulster) proclaimed a cease-fire. This virtually ended direct confrontations between the Provos and British troops but it seems to have encouraged intramural shoot-outs among rival guerrilla groups on both the Protestant and Catholic sides and between each other.

Human Ugliness

Although the scale of operations has fallen, for sheer complexity and human ugliness—such practices as knee-capping or the use of proxy bombs (when a wife may be kidnapped from a car driven by her husband who is forced to deliver radio-detonated explosives at a target)—the Ulster miniwar remains especially puzzling.

No foreign military attaché in London ever comes up here. Yet it is worth studying. This nasty kind of neither-war-nor-peace could occur elsewhere under the nuclear umbrella's uncertain variety of shelter.

The big military lesson in Ulster has been the paramount value of intelligence. Where normally eight men in a battalion are assigned to intelligence, here the figure is about 90. As one result, this British headquarters is confident it always has a 95 per cent accurate estimate of IRA's strength.

By swift communications any car can be picked up in Belfast within seven and a half minutes. The army has learned more about photography than in all World War II and it leads everyone on bomb disposal.

Politically, the British think they have found a formula for fighting a counter-guerrilla campaign within the bounds of legal restraint. Thereby they win the respect of civilians and a good deal of volunteered information. This helped bring pressure for a cease-fire on the IRA. However, Protestant detainees have been released, not all Catholics.

The only modern miniwar with which Ulster's can be likened was between the EOKA and British in Cyprus. That lasted four years and employed smaller EOKA forces than the IRA's. It was also ramified, involving discordant Greek-Cypriot factions and clashes with Turkish-speaking paramilitary gangs.

There was a similar legacy of religious passion. Orthodox Greeks and Moslem Turks had been shedding communal blood for generations, just as Irish Catholics and Protestants here intermittently carried on Europe's 17th-century religious war.

But there is one crucial difference. The British sought to stay in Cyprus although the local majority wanted them out. Here the majority wants the British to stay. There is more a sense of moral obligation to keep order than a wish to remain. How to settle the political issue of all-Irish unity or disunity continues an open question. Until outlines of an answer appear London is stuck with it.

A View of the Economy

An American Dilemma

By Yves Laulan

PARIS—For all its current troubles the American economy remains basically sound.

Even today the United States benefits from a number of major advantages that make it peerless: a huge geographical territory, considerable natural resources, a large disciplined and highly qualified population, not to mention a sophisticated ever-developing technology.

The plight of the dollar must not overshadow the amazing achievements of the space program. It seems relevant to recall these basic truths at a time when the United States is going through its worst crisis in 50 years.

Actually the energy crisis has given the United States an opportunity which it hasn't grasped as yet. To the contrary, it has helped exacerbate a particularly severe recession. This is because, in fact, the prosperity of the preceding years concealed a fundamental flaw.

Race for Growth

Since World War II, in the race for growth the American economy has been overtaken by its Japanese and European competitors. The figures speak for themselves: in 1950 Japan and Europe represented 5 per cent and 55 per cent of the American GNP; 20 years later, these proportions had reached respectively 20 per cent and 80 per cent.

In addition, there was the quasi-permanent U.S. payments deficit. One tends to lose sight of the fact that, except in 1951, the American balance of payments has been in deficit since 1949, that is to say for practically 25 years without interruption. Moreover, the deficits, which in the beginning were relatively small have recently skyrocketed to unprecedented proportions, $23 billion in 1971 and $18 billion in 1974.

More recently there was also the inflation problem. The United States had long been spared this onus. Then in turn, it became the prey of an inflation which rapidly took on a "Brazilian" pace: American wholesale prices increased by more than 20 per cent in 1974 for the first time in the history of the country.

The inadequate gains in productivity were also an alarming symptom. But there were others such as the growing indebtedness of the federal government, of corporations and individuals.

Clearly the crisis today is of a different nature from the occasional crises which have recurrently affected the United States economy since 1945.

It is obvious that the maintenance of the American leadership in the world has entailed heavy public expenditures, which acted as a drag on growth. Between 1950 and 1970 the United States has spent $1.3 trillion on defense, the Soviet Union $1.4 trillion, Europe, $300 billion, while Japan was devoting a mere 1 per cent of its GNP. Whatever the indirect technological windfalls, those colossal sums have been siphoned out of resources available for productive investments.

As for the more recent past, the United States has been suffering from an acute case of poor management. Successive administrations were obsessed with political issues, downgrading the importance attached to economic problems. They concentrated their attention on such programs as the "Great Society," so dear to President Johnson's heart, and to the war in Vietnam, leaving to the "managers" the management of the economy.

The simultaneous pursuit of these two overly ambitious goals has resulted in an excessive use of resources so that the U.S. economy, whatever the magnitude of its capacity, was overstretched. All the more so as these policies have been conducted while at the same time consumption was relentlessly stimulated. As a result, these endeavors were largely financed through inflation rather than by savings.

It remains to be seen whether the continuation of unbalanced growth for a period of years has not engendered structural distortions. Certain sectors, for example those connected with the production of durable goods, may be overequipped, as in the automobile industry, whereas others, particularly as regards certain equipment goods, are underequipped. This might explain the large unemployment figures in spite of the enormous liquidities injected into the economy. Similarly the tendency of the consumers to overspend, exacerbated by advertising and inflation, is reflected in the relatively low level of private savings as compared with Japan or Europe or the even growing trend of private indebtedness.

The maintenance of the balance-of-payments deficit, which permitted the United States to finance the excess use of resources with foreign credit, has long concealed the erosion of the U.S. position and made it possible to postpone corrective action.

The worsening of inflation, followed by recession, has called the end of the game. What about the future?

Obviously the American economy will only fall back into the path of balanced expansion if proper efforts are made to optimize the use of resources through increased productivity and reduced unproductive expenses.

One occasionally hears suggestions that the United States adopt techniques such as central planning which has proved a success in Europe. But one wonders if the root of the problem is not less the adaptation of new management techniques than improving the consistency of the collective objectives.

Indeed, the present U.S. difficulties might principally reflect the dilemma of reconciling the ever-increasing burden of maintaining world leadership on the one hand and the generalization of social security on the other with the principles of a liberal economy based on profit and the sovereignty of the consumer.

Letters

Reply From IATA

Re The New York Times editorial (IHT, June 24), it seems that the writer is unaware of the fact that governments—including that of the United States—require that air transport be regulated; this requirement has been codified in well over 1,000 bilateral air transport agreements between governments the world over. This has been true since the early days of bilateral air transport agreements authorizing scheduled international services. In the present situation of the world airline industry where it is essential to husband resources, the need for maintaining this principle is greater than ever.

It must be remembered that, while in a few countries the airlines designated to perform international service are ordinary commercial enterprises in the private sector, in many other countries they have been established under government ownership and control and are regarded as instruments for the conduct and development of international relations. A government that owns its international carrier will not readily abandon it to the unregulated forces of market competition. In this world air transport environment—which is a fact and not necessarily a preference—the first victims of any deregulation would therefore be the airlines, both scheduled and charter, of the United States. I must point out that, in making their decision that air transport should be regulated, governments, as custodians of the public interest, have recognized that unregulated competition is not in the public interest—but at the same time they have safeguarded this public interest through the necessary supervisory machinery.

It may be appropriate to emphasize in this context that because of the very major part the United States plays in international civil aviation they can undoubtedly exert the greatest influence and can provide the most effective leadership. In fact, it could be said without exaggeration that the world expects the United States to provide common sense leadership and enlightened guidance in international civil air transportation. It is freely said that the lack of such leadership, guidance and—equally important—continuity, is one of the main causes of the present chaotic situation in international air transport as a whole, including U.S. carriers, whether they are scheduled airlines or programmed [scheduled] charter operators. It is of great importance that such leadership is developed and exercised in discussion with other aviation nations at its formative stage; this is the only way to ensure a harmonious and constructive internationally agreed common sense regulatory environment in the interest of the public and individual nations.

Since governments require fares to be regulated—and they have stipulated in bilateral air transport agreements that this should be done through IATA—an enforcement machinery is needed, failing government enforcement of the bilateral agreements between governments. It is this airline machinery that is being strengthened at the request of governments and airlines and in the ultimate interest of the public and the taxpayer.

KNUT HAMMARSKJOLD,
Director General, IATA.
Geneva.

Waiting for Wilson

Some remarks of rebuttal, if you will, on James Reston's recent article (IHT, June 12) on "Waiting for Wilson":

1) Mr. Reston states, "If you want to understand the British economic problem, all you have to do is come here and look at the prices and read the papers."

In actuality, if you're attempting such a simplistic solution to a rather complex problem, you must at the very minimum include the factor of talking with the British people—the businessmen, the shopkeepers, the typical working men and women. If you do this, you find the answer lies closer to something akin to a work ethic—involving self-discipline, a sense of professional responsibility and a feeling that your efforts will be rewarded justly and lucratively. These ingredients are to a great extent missing in the current British economic equation. There is a realization, moreover, on many levels, that "excessive wage demands" are not the solution, for although average earnings have risen 28 per cent, inflation has shadowed this increase with a 25 per cent climb of its own.

2) The most telling point against the *pièce de* Reston is an inexcusably unsubstantiated reversal of ground when some new information comes to light after the columnist has written most of his article. Items:

• Quoting supportive arguments from Bernard Levin in the Times of London on the Prime Minister: ". . . with the inevitable lack of leadership from Mr. Wilson, who will concentrate as usual on his political wheeling-dealing . . ."

• Mr. Reston adds, ". . . voices from the left have urged him to keep all the Cabinet members who opposed him and stick to the policies that have contributed to the crisis but he puffs on his pipe and informs the British people . . . that he will make up his mind in time."

• Mr. Reston then notes, in passing, the change in four government posts which, incidentally, were critical and totally relevant to his entire line of argument. Rather than rewrite the article in view of this new and controversial governmental shake-up (and as a broadcaster I am well aware of the demands of time and deadlines), he throws in a transitory statement that really has nothing to do with what he has been articulating. His solemn attempt at diversion: "Nobody can doubt the vitality of British democracy or the boldness of its political and press debate. . ."

• He closes with the contradiction of his previous stance toward Mr. Wilson but without any serious attempt at documentation by saying, "Wilson has a chance not only to go into Europe but to help lead it, and he might just take it."

If Mr. Reston had advanced his arguments in the House of Commons without the rethinking and revision of the news of the ministerial reassignments required, he would have been roundly shouted down. Furthermore, if his speech had somehow transpired during Westminister time, he would then have triumphantly broadened his broadcasting base to the delight of radio audiences as well.

JEFF D. LARSEN.
London.

Trivia Question

Today's trivia question: What doesn't Lois Wheeler Snow have in common with Bella Abzug, Jane Fonda and Angela Davis? Answer: One thing, only Mrs. Snow writes her amusing views on Vietnam and Amnesty for us in the IHT (letters, June 16).

For those not aware of it, Lois and Edgar (her deceased husband) Snow have been Communist apologists and sympathizers since the winter before Noah built his ark. They've been publicized mainly for their reports from inside China on the gentle, efficient, good-guys Communist regime. A regime, of course, that systematically exterminated countless millions of Chinese.

Don't misunderstand me. Without the Snows we'd never have had that deliciously descriptive addition, "Snow job," to our language.

WINNIE FRIEDHOLZ.
Garching, West Germany.

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Controversial Health Program

Genetic Screening Endorsed By Research Council of U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT).—A committee of the National Research Council endorsed yesterday the often-controversial practice of genetic screening as valuable to the public health and deserving of nationwide use.

At the same time, the committee report opposed compulsory screening programs and screening done for political or ideological purposes.

"Screening should be offered to people as a service to them, and no pressures should be applied to persuade them to cooperate out of a sense of duty," said the 388-page report released by the National Academy of Sciences, parent body of the Research Council.

"Further, political and eugenic ends must be excluded," the report declared, "and it should be recognized that genetic screening does not aim for the perfectibility of man."

A Valuable Tool

Instead, the document said, genetic screening should be considered a valuable medical tool to improve a person's chances of a healthy life.

Genetic screening is the search, in a given population, for persons who have specific features in their genetic constitution that either are linked to disease or may predispose to disease.

Genetic screening of the newborn sometimes allows doctors to prescribe a special diet to prevent damaging effects from a genetic abnormality. Screening of adults is often used to acquaint prospective parents with potential health hazards some of their children could inherit.

In recent years, opponents of large-scale genetic screening programs have charged that some individuals would be identified in ways that might harm them psychologically or lead to social discrimination.

A few years ago, some reports in medical literature implied a link between an extra chromosome in men and criminal or anti-social behavior, even though no one knew whether this abnormality was more frequent in criminals.

Sickle-Cell Trait

Screening for a sickle-cell trait in blacks has also been criticized as discriminatory and potentially damaging. A person who inherits that trait from only one parent will suffer no ill effects, but the person who inherits it from both parents may suffer from the serious blood disease called sickle-cell anemia.

The National Research Council report said some genetic counselors have improperly failed to make it clear that the presence of the trait is not itself a sign of ill-health.

The most widely used type of genetic screening is the testing in early infancy for PKU (phenylketonuria), a disorder that may doom its victims to incurable mental retardation. The ill-effects are preventable by application of a strict diet early in infancy.

At present, the report said, 43 states have laws calling for screening for PKU in early infancy.

This kind of screening also had been controversial in the past. The report said it was promoted with great enthusiasm in the 1960s when there were still major gaps in knowledge concerning PKU.

Bongo Says Most In OAU Trading With Rhodesia

PARIS, June 24 (Reuters).—President Bernard Bongo of Gabon said in a newspaper interview published here yesterday that most states belonging to the Organization of African Unity have been trading with Rhodesia despite bans imposed by the organization.

"The majority of the member nations of the OAU, of which Gabon is a member, trade with Rhodesia," the newspaper Le Monde quoted him as saying. "If I do not give you the list, it is out of courtesy."

President Bongo was commenting on recent press reports (IHT, June 19) that diplomats said his country had important trade links with Rhodesia.

"We need meat and for the moment we buy it from Rhodesia," Mr. Bongo said. "Tomorrow, perhaps, we will buy it from Argentina, with whom we will establish diplomatic relations."

"There is nothing political in all this," he said of the trade with white-governed Rhodesia. "It's just business. But neither myself nor any of my aides have ever been to Rhodesia and there is no question of our ever going there."

U.S., Japan Said To Differ Over Whale Protection

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters).—U.S. and Japanese members of the International Whaling Commission clashed today over proposed new rules for the protection of endangered whale species.

An Australian proposal called for an automatic cutoff point in the hunting of species which become endangered, and the 15-nation commission, in the second day of its annual meeting, debated at length on ways to determine the danger level.

Conference sources said that Japan, which with the Soviet Union accounts for about 80 per cent of the world's whale catch, suggested that the cutoff occur when stocks fall 20 per cent below the "maximum sustainable yield" (MSY) level. That is the level considered by scientists to permit the greatest catch by whalers while guaranteeing survival of the species.

U.S. delegate Robert White proposed that the protection level should start at the MSY point or above, but called 10 per cent below MSY acceptable, the sources said. Conservationists complained that this level would not safeguard stocks. They said it would permit hunters to kill about 30,000 whales a year.

The commission's technical committee recommended adoption of a report which said that the explosive harpoon, when expertly used, is the least cruel way of killing whales.

Russia Orbits Cosmos

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-745 today, Tass said.

Six Nazi Camps Added in List

AROLSEN, West Germany, June 24 (UPI).—The International Tracing Service of the Red Cross said today it has discovered that the Nazis were operating six concentration camps hitherto unknown, in the first two years after Hitler took power in 1933.

Alfred Opitz, head of the service's record office, said investigators have established that the Nazis were running two camps in Bremen and one each in Bremerhaven, Benninghausen in Westphalia, Kislau in south Germany and Zwickau, in what is now East Germany.

The agency had listed 33 concentration camps in Germany in 1933 and the following year. "Our evidence on the existence of the additional six camps is based on police, state and municipal documents rather than on witness accounts," Mr. Opitz said.

United Press International.

A LONG JUMP FROM MARK TWAIN—Dressed as a "bunny," Sharon was winning entry (by leaps and bounds) in this year's costume division of a San Diego frog jumping contest. Its centennial is next year.

Moscow Accuses Republica Of Printing Political Forgery

MOSCOW, June 24 (Reuters).—Tass said today that alleged Kremlin instructions to Portuguese Communists, printed in a Paris newspaper yesterday, were "a direct political forgery."

The Tass commentary was the first Soviet reaction to the purported document published that Socialist journalists from Portugal's Republica newspaper had printed in a special section of the French daily Le Quotidien de Paris. Le Quotidien opened its columns to Republica.

"Certain Portuguese Socialists have sunk deep indeed into the quagmire of anti-Communism if they are prepared to undertake a direct political forgery," Tass commentator Vladimir Jordansky wrote.

The document quoted by Republica, which is at present unable to publish in Portugal because of a dispute with Communist and other leftist printers, purported to be from a Soviet Communist party official, Boris Ponomarev, who supervises Moscow's relations with nonruling Communist parties.

He was reported to have recommended that the only way to deal with the non-Communist press was "to muzzle it purely and simply."

Tass described the report as "a fabrication designed to make a great deal of noise."

"More than once in their attacks on the Communists, [the Socialists] have appealed to international reaction and attempted to create an atmosphere of mistrust and hostility toward the Communists," Tass said. "But now they have overstepped the line separating political struggle from police provocations."

The commentary did not explain what it meant by police provocations.

Mitterrand Doubtful

In Paris, French Socialist party leader François Mitterrand today cast doubt on the validity of the document.

Publication of the document stirred protest from the French Communist party, whose alliance with the French Socialists has run through a series of difficulties in the past year.

"I can't believe that Soviet documents float around like this," Mr. Mitterrand told journalists today. "I am inclined to believe that the document has no historic reality. Things just don't happen like that."

Republica Supported

Mr. Mitterrand stressed that publication of the alleged document in no way changed the French Socialist party's firm view that Republica had the right to appear in Portugal.

He also said he considered it an intelligent idea for sections of Republica to be published in Le Quotidien de Paris "since its journalists cannot express themselves where they are."

The Paris newspaper today published a second section for Republica, covering its back page and devoted mainly to editorials on press freedom. Republica has not been printed openly in Portugal since May 20.

Le Quotidien said tonight that Republica editor Raul Rego could not confirm the authenticity of the alleged Soviet document.

In an interview with the Paris daily, he said: "I am surprised that so much noise is being made about a document which was published several weeks ago in Italy. I have not been able to verify its authenticity.

"However, what is happening now in Portugal, particularly in the press and at the Constituent Assembly, seems to confirm it."

Vatican Denies Complacency on Communist Gains

VATICAN CITY, June 24 (UPI).—The Vatican yesterday denied a press report that some of its top diplomats accepted as understandable the Communist party's gains in the Italian regional elections.

"We are in a position to state that what was published in the newspaper Paese Sera of June 19 about contrasting reactions in the Holy See to the recent Italian elections is devoid of all foundation," Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini said.

"The attitudes attributed to the Council for Church Public Affairs are pure invention and no official with a responsible position in that body said what that newspaper attributes to him," Mr. Alessandrini added.

The Communist-line Paese Sera said conservative elements in the Vatican were dismayed by Communist gains in the regional elections on Sunday and Monday of last week. But it said the Council for Church Public Affairs, the Vatican's unofficial foreign ministry, "quietly absorbed the outcome of the Italian elections... with cool realism."

Unacceptable to Some Nations

ILO Adopts Migrant Worker Convention

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, June 24.—The 125-nation International Labor Organization today approved a new convention that seeks to improve the lot of millions of migrant workers throughout the world.

Approval followed a lengthy debate at the ILO's annual conference. During the debate, government representatives of most host countries voiced reservations. There were no opposing votes in the roll call, but several nations, including the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and a number of African nations, abstained.

"There are requirements in the proposed convention which make acceptance by my country and other West European countries very probably impossible," West German delegate Winfrid Haase said.

The U.S. representative said the United States could not accept obligations to allow short-term migrant workers admitted for a specific job to be free to take work elsewhere in the country.

France, which requires 13 years' residence before certain foreign workers can choose their profession and region to live, said it could not accept an article allowing migrants free choice of employment after two years.

ILO member nations have the option of adopting parts of the convention and rejecting other sections.

Backers of the convention included Spain, Italy, Portugal and Turkey—homelands of most of the 13 million "guest workers" in Europe. Millions of other migrants have been moving in Africa, Asia and the Western Hemisphere in recent years, according to a report to the conference.

Countries adhering to the convention are pledged to promote and guarantee "equality of opportunity and treatment" for migrant workers and their families. Another section obliges member states to take legislative action against migration "in abusive conditions" and prosecute clandestine manpower trafficking across international borders.

The convention states that members, "by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice" would undertake to apply a social policy enabling "migrant workers and their families to share in advantages" enjoyed by their nationals.

They are also to "encourage efforts" to preserve the migrants' "national and ethnic identity and their cultural ties with their country of origin."

A West German-Austrian attempt to permit ratifying countries to apply certain restrictions in accordance with the situation of the labor market was overwhelmingly rejected in a committee vote.

The West Germans said such provisions would guarantee employment priority to national workers and migrants who had resided in the host country for a long period.

In another vote, the conference backed a resolution calling on the Chilean government "to put an end to torture and ill-treatment," dissolve special courts and decree a general amnesty.

Obituaries

Swedish Writer Per Wahloo; Crime Novels Mirrored Life

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—Per Wahloo, 48, who achieved worldwide recognition for the detective novels that he and his wife, Maj Sjowall, wrote, died yesterday in Malmö, Sweden, where he lived.

In such novels as "The Man on the Balcony," "The Man Who Went Up in Smoke," "The Laughing Policeman," "Murder at the Savoy" and "The Abominable Man," the team set out to mirror society through the novel of crime.

Although the plots ostensibly were woven around a brutal mugging, perhaps, or the disappearance of a globe-trotting journalist, or the shooting of eight persons on a bus, they had a purpose beyond the traditional entertainment of the genre.

As Mr. Wahloo put it while in New York in 1971 with his wife to accept an Edgar Allen Poe Award from the Mystery Writers of America for "The Laughing Policemen," judged the best mystery novel that year, the aim of their work was to trace a man's personality.

He and his wife, who, like him, had a background in journalism, planned a series of 10 books, covering a 10-year span in the career of Martin Beck, a fictional detective on the Stockholm police force.

Mr. Wahloo said they wanted to show "the man's personality changing under the years, the milieu and the atmosphere changing, the political climate, the economic climate changing, the crime rate, so you can get the whole picture."

How Concept Began

Mr. Wahloo explained how the collaboration had begun. "We met," he said, "working for two separate magazines for the same publisher in 1961. She worked for Idun, a women's magazine. I worked for Se, which is 'look' in Swedish.

"We were sitting in a restaurant during lunch one day, and we suddenly started talking about this idea we had both been nursing," he said, the concept of the crime novel as a mirror to society.

They began plotting their escape from the magazine business and working out the outline of the Martin Beck series, which they looked upon as one very long novel of exactly 300 chapters.

With the spare, disciplined style of their journalistic past, the Wahloos were able to collaborate in singular style—writing alternate chapters. "While Per is writing chapter one, I am writing chapter two," his wife said.

"If Maj had written the first part and I had written the second, there had been no difference," Mr. Wahloo said.

Ivy Baker Priest

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 24 (AP).—Ivy Baker Priest, 69, who once said that her background of poverty qualified her best for the office of Treasurer of the United States, which she held for eight years, died of cancer last night.

Mrs. Priest became the second woman to serve as U.S. treasurer when she was selected in 1953 by then-President Dwight Eisenhower.

After leaving the largely ceremonial post, which does not carry cabinet rank, she returned to California and, in 1966, won election as the state's first woman treasurer. She was re-elected in 1970, but declined to seek a third term.

Eugene Collins Pulliam

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—Eugene Collins Pulliam, 86, publisher of newspapers in Arizona and Indiana and a voice of staunch Republican conservatism, died yesterday after collapsing at his Phoenix home.

During his 63 years as a publisher, Mr. Pulliam at one time or another ran 46 different newspapers, along with radio stations.

He became publisher of the Atchison, Kan., Daily Champion at the age of 23. He then acquired other papers and became the president of Central Newspapers Inc. and similar publishing companies. He acquired the Indianapolis Star, Indiana's largest daily, in 1944 and followed that with the purchase of the Indianapolis News four years later. The Arizona Republic and the Phoenix Gazette were bought by him in 1946.

Canada's Budget Tries to Combine Growth, Austerity

OTTAWA, June 24 (UPI).—Finance Minister John Turner yesterday proposed a "very painful" $1-billion cut in federal spending, plus tax concessions to manufacturers and a sizable oil-gas price increase to deal with inflation, the recession and an energy shortage in Canada.

Despite his plan for a massive cutback in spending, Mr. Turner's budget program envisions a deficit of $3.7 billion on total spending of $35.8 billion for the 1975-76 fiscal year. Such a deficit would be more than five times the current fiscal year's deficit of $635 million on outlays of $30.7 billion.

The main features of the new budget include government austerity and a plea for belt-tightening by all Canadians, a 10-cent-a-gallon gasoline excise tax, additional general oil and gas price increases, tax breaks for manufacturers expanding their plants and companies involved in exploration for fuel resources, higher income taxes for those earning above $27,000 and selective employment stimulation.

Mr. Turner said: "I believe this budget strikes the right balance of policy . . . to prepare the Canadian economy for a resumption of economic growth without inflation."

UPI.

Ivy Baker Priest

Luis Federico Remonda

BUENOS AIRES, June 24 (AP).—Luis Federico Remonda, 67, director of the Argentine newspaper Voz del Interior of Cordoba, died today.

He was a champion of press freedom and, since 1958, headed one of the most influential provincial Argentine newspapers. The newspaper had recently been the object of several violent attacks after it criticized the provincial government of Cordoba.

Luigi Cardinal Raimondi

VATICAN CITY, June 24 (AP).—Luigi Cardinal Raimondi, 62, an Italian-born member of the Roman Curia, died today of a heart attack in his apartment here.

He was the head of the Vatican Congregation for Beatifications and Canonizations and was made a member of the College of Cardinals by Pope Paul VI in the 1973 consistory.

Mikhail Yegorov

MOSCOW, June 24 (UPI).—Mikhail Yegorov, 52, the man who raised the red flag over the Berlin Reichstag on April 30, 1945, was killed in an automobile accident on Friday and was buried yesterday in Smolensk, central Russia, Tass said.

Louis Gabriel-Robinet

PARIS, June 24 (AP).—Louis Gabriel-Robinet, 66, former editor of the newspaper Le Figaro, died today after a long illness. He gave up his post at the paper last year after 38 years on its staff.

Four Are Feared Dead In Australian Floods

SYDNEY, June 24 (UPI).—Heavy rains have caused flooding in the outskirts of Sydney and along the coast. Police said at least four persons are feared dead. Police described the floods as the worst in New South Wales in 11 years.

The Sydney metropolitan area, following an unseasonal 34-day dry spell, has had 13 inches of rain in the last 11 days, with nearly 5 inches at the weekend.

Vigil in S. Korea Heightened for War Anniversary

SEOUL, June 24 (UPI).—The South Korean government stepped up its vigil today and placed all military and civilian employees on a higher state of alert on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war.

A government spokesman said that the special "grade two" vigil was put into effect for 600,000 civilian government officials. A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the nation's 600,000-member armed forces also were ordered on special alert in observance of the occasion.

Today's special vigil upgraded "grade three" emergency duty, in force since Saturday, under which leaves for all civilian government employees were canceled.

The emergency system was based on Premier Kim Jong-Pil's instructions that all government officials should be prepared for any situation in the face of the rising Communist military threats from North Korea.

"Grade one" emergency duty calls for government officials to cancel all official trips and leaves at home and abroad, with half of them reporting for the night and holiday duty. A cabinet minister would serve as the chief commander at night and on holidays.

7 Guerrillas Killed, Argentine Army Says

CORDOBA, Argentina, June 24 (UPI).—Army troops have killed seven leftist guerrillas in clashes in the mountains of northwest Argentina in the past two days, the military said today.

The action in Tucuman Province was the bloodiest of the current campaign against the guerrillas.

It raised the year's toll to 267 persons killed in various forms of political violence involving troops and extremists of the left and right.

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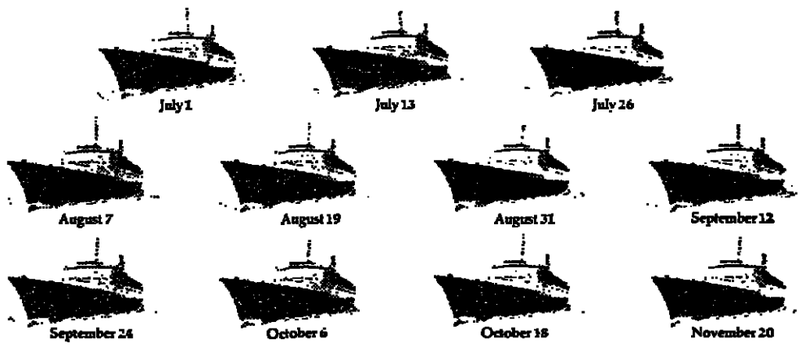

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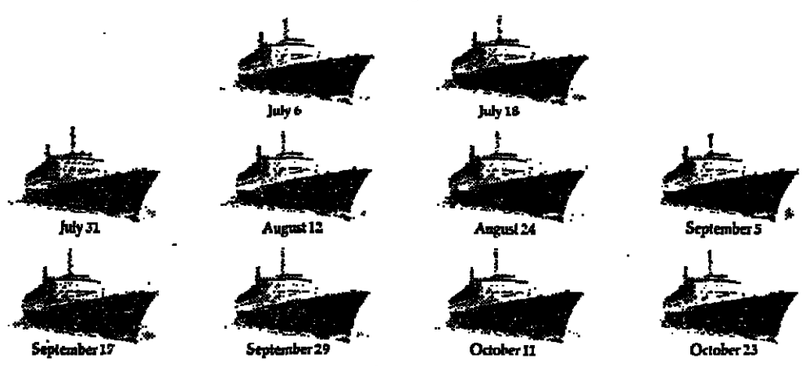

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THEATER IN PARIS

Impressive Simplicity Of Corneille Sermon

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 24 (IHT). — Some of the outdoor offerings of the Festival du Marais have been postponed because of rain—but the theatrical schedule is being maintained—through July 12—in hope of better weather.

The Théâtre et Lumière presentation of "Polyeucte" is being acted indoors—before the altar in the Eglise Notre Dame des Blancs Manteaux, an appropriate setting for Corneille's drama about the early Christian martyr who abandoned loving wife and worldly honors for his creed. By his courageous example, he converted Armenia to the faith. As Corneille replaced the customary gods of tragedy with Jehovah as the dominating puppet master of his dramatis personae, a church is the proper place for the performance of this stern sermon.

There is a unity to play, presentation and place. Dominique Leverd as the fearless exalted Polyeucte, Roland Farrugia as his noble-minded rival, Severe, and Jean-Pierre Helbert as his blinded father-in-law, Felix, who sentences him to death and afterwards sees the light, speak their rolling lines eloquently. Fanny Ardant's distressed Pauline is a bit weak, but Catherine Salmone's recitation of the rebel's misconduct in Jupiter's temple is well done. The choral passages to Alain Margoni's music sung by the choir add to the impressive simplicity of the occasion.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Festival du Marais, the Atelier Théâtre has been presenting a variation on the Dracula theme in the garden of the Hôtel de Donon—when weather permits. In this gentle-hearted piece of Didier Betourne, the vampire count and his court of assistant bloodsuckers are displayed in sympathetic and wistful light, symbols of the underprivileged. It would seem. Since Jacques-Yves Cousteau has recently published a volume arguing with a wealth of scientific research that the octopus has been the victim of ignorant misunderstanding, a partial pardon for the vampire is to be expected in our apologetic age. But Bram Stoker's count was a more imposing theatrical figure and this belated whitewashing of him is faint and often obscure. The pre-Raphaelite robes and ingenious lighting against the scene of a tangled forest have a glowing pictorial beauty that is rare. The enchanting garden of the Hôtel de Donon would be the ideal site for an airy comedy of Shakespeare.

* * *

An arresting new American play, "Kennedy's Children," the work of Robert Patrick, was rehearsed Sunday evening at the Abbaye. Since it is to be seen in French translation in Paris next season and an English-speaking company may tour it on the Continent, this English version may not be seen in Paris. If so, playgoers will be deprived of an admirably acted and directed production.

The scene is a New York bar of today, a scene perfectly suited to the Abbaye in Gordon Heath's staging. The spectators watch the characters gathering to drink at the bar and to deliver monologues as they perch on stools or walk about. There is an intimacy and intensity to this presentation that would be lost behind footlights.

Patrick brings on a quintet of figures whose adult lives began during the Kennedy administration. All had bright hopes then and all are now sunk in chronic alcoholism. There is a Vietnam veteran who is a drug addict haunted by horrible memories. There is an angry young woman, who though disillusioned, still shrieks the slogans of passé crusades. There are also a campy actor of the off-Broadway café-theaters, a docile schoolteacher who idealized the assassinated President and would perpetuate his expressive optimism by her nursing of retarded children, and an ex-go-go girl who wanted to replace Marilyn Monroe as a sex goddess but was rejected.

Despite their mutual thirst and their 1960s heritage in common, they do not talk to each other. Each is too preoccupied by his individual daydreams of the past. They relate their stories in a series of monologues which, collectively recreate an era. Lee Payant as the Village actor, Renata Benedict as the would-be movie queen, Denya Kent as the schoolteacher, Margie Brenner as the burned-out firebrand and Craig Berkeley as the victim of the battlefields bring conviction and moving pathos to their roles. It is hoped that this fine interpretation of an absorbing play will have public performances here.

Dominique Leverd in Corneille's "Polyeucte."

HAMBURG

First 'Ballet Days' And a Choreographer

By Oleg Kerensky

HAMBURG, June 24 (IHT) — Hamburg can be proud of its first "Ballet Days." It put the Hanseatic port on the same plane as Stuttgart and Munich in having such a mini-festival. The distinguished guest artists assembled were led by Mikhail Baryshnikov, who made his German debut. But, most important, it established Hamburg's director of ballet, John Neumeier, as the most interesting original and theatrical choreographer to emerge on the world scene since the late John Cranko.

The 12 days ended yesterday with a "Nijinsky Gala," at which Neumeier talked about Nijinsky as dancer and choreographer, illustrating his remarks with slide projections. He was perhaps a little self-indulgent, talking far longer than he presumably intended, so that the gala lasted four hours and a half, an hour and a quarter longer than scheduled.

Part of the extra time was accounted for by the prolonged ovations for Baryshnikov, who danced "Spectre de la Rose" for the first time and a divertissement from "Le Pavillon d'Armide," which has not been seen since Nijinsky's time. His elevation and perfect control were all that anyone could desire. He was partnered in "Spectre" by Lynn Seymour, who wore Fonteyn's costume and made the biggest impression as the young girl than anyone but Dame Margot herself.

Hamburg has obviously taken Neumeier to its heart after reluctance when he arrived two years ago and brought his favorite dancers from Frankfurt with him.

It is easy to see why. His personal manner is friendly and charming and he has already given Hamburg a large repertoire of varied and exciting new ballets, which were performed during these "Ballet Days."

For the occasion he also created a major new work to Mahler's Third Symphony, a long abstract ballet (performed without intermission) in which the dancing rose to and expressed the sublime heights of the music.

Modern Stories

One of Neumeier's specialties is inventing more modern stories for the classics. His "Nutcracker" is about a girl who dreams of becoming a ballerina like her sister and who is shown the whole world of the ballet by an eccentric but dedicated ballet master. Thus there are two ballerina roles, and Violette Verdy (another guest) was ideally cast as the sister. Neumeier's "Daphnis and Chloe" is about two well-bred adolescents who lose their inhibitions on a visit to Greece. Both these new versions go well with the music and have great dramatic interest while Neumeier's choreography is always inventive and musical.

As if that were not enough we were also shown several of Neumeier's abstract works in more avant-garde style. In "Rondo" pure classicism is infected by jerky zombies from the avant-garde but finally recovers. The company also gave creditable though not yet first-rate performances of Balanchine's "Divertimento" and Cranko's "Card Game," and there was a workshop performance one morning in the main opera house by young members of the company.

The dancers are obviously keen and very likable. There are several outstanding soloists. Zhandra Rodriguez was absolutely delightful in the Mahler and so was Marina Eglevsky as the nervous, gauche heroine of "Nutcracker." But Neumeier's choreography is most interesting when he is working with men. One of his biggest stars is Max Midinet, a demi-caractère dancer whose ballet master in "Nutcracker" is a marvel of foppishness, fanaticism and elegant classical dancing and whose John in "Card Game" was as good as the original interpretation in that part.

From Cannes

Francois Klous, a younger dancer from Cannes, has physical presence and looks combined with elegance. He was the central figure in the Mahler, the principal male dancer in "Nutcracker" and the poet in "Les Sylphides" he was outstanding in each. He may well become an international star.

As for the Hamburg Ballet, if Neumeier continues with it, it will become the leading German company and will move in the top world class, as Stuttgart did. But one can't be certain that Neumeier will be allowed to stay in Hamburg. With his youth and talent, the world's leading companies are bound to be after him and since he is an American, it would not be surprising if his future lay in the United States. But that as it may, everyone interested in ballet is going to have to watch Hamburg very closely.

The Hamburg Ballet is now appearing at the ballet festival in Venice.

The Lobbying Elderly of the United States

By Nancy Hicks

Today people over the age of 65 account for 10 per cent of the population. By the middle of the next century, the over-65 group is expected to exceed 25 per cent of the U.S. total.

WASHINGTON (NYT). — Old people in America are growing in number and organization, are increasingly becoming a force that the Congress, the administration and the federal establishment cannot ignore.

The movement toward organization, which began with the push for Medicare in the 1960s, has grown in earnest over the past four years. It has different groups and different philosophies, but the National Association of Retired Persons (7.7 million members), the National Council of Senior Citizens (3 million members), the Gray Panthers and others have put together increasingly sophisticated lobbies.

All have experienced legislative staffs well-versed in such programs as Social Security, Medicare, subsidized housing and food stamps—programs on which the elderly depend and the Ford administration would like to cut back.

With the help of medical science, the number of elderly people in the United States increases every year. There are more than 22 million people over the age of 65 today, accounting for 10 per cent of the population. One-fourth of the nation's elderly live below the poverty line, according to federal figures.

Turn of Century

At the turn of the century, only 4 per cent of Americans were that old. By the middle of the next century, the over-65 population is expected to exceed 25 per cent of the nation's population.

With these numbers and their life experiences firmly affixed in their minds, 3,000 members of the National Council of Senior Citizens, which is closely aligned with organized labor, came to Washington recently to picket for more subsidized housing for the elderly and to petition their congressmen to fight the administration's attempts to "hold the line" on spending.

But they were also trying to catch the eye of the public that has mixed and often derogatory feelings about elderly people.

"The extended life expectancy has reduced the already limited social status of the old," Dr. Robert Butler, a psychiatrist and gerontologist, has written in his new book, "Why Survive? Being Old in America."

"Older people are commonplace among us, rather than unusual," he said. "Longevity is no longer viewed with awe and envy, now that it has been mass-produced through medical science."

Time Lag

He added: "The old are people caught in a cultural time lag—suddenly there are large numbers of them and no one knows quite what to do."

The organizations for the elderly are trying to come to grips with the seemingly sudden appearance of large numbers of older people in American society.

A big question for the elderly is how to project themselves. Do they cast themselves as underdogs, knowing that one fourth of their ranks live below the poverty level, most having gotten there in their old age?

Or do they project dignity and try to sell the value of their untapped experience and knowledge, as did Art Carney, the actor, in his academy award-winning performance in the film, "Harry and Tonto."

Protest Image

"They are really excellent lobbyists," said one legislative aide who watched the elderly delegations swarm over the Capitol. "They present their cases well," he said. "They know the facts, and they have the time to follow through."

"I am worried about the protest image of the elderly," Bernard Nash, executive director of the National Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association, said after the elderly groups' activities in the capital recently.

"Most older persons are not standing around with their hands out," he added. "They desire an opportunity for first-class citizenship to use a lifetime of experience to serve the community. I am alarmed at some organizations that show older persons militant, demanding and self-seeking."

Hobard Jackson, former chairman of the National Caucus on the Black Aged, disagrees with Mr. Nash. "If older people are ever going to get their just entitlement, it will come from efforts in the political process," Mr. Jackson said. "I don't subscribe to the view that social programs for the elderly are welfare. We're really talking about entitlements, rights and priorities."

U.K. Launches Drive For the Dover Cliffs

DOVER, England, June 24 (Reuters).—A drive was launched yesterday to preserve the white cliffs of Dover.

The £2[illegible] campaign by the National Trust for places of historic interest or natural beauty, is to finance the purchase of land along the 12 miles of blanched chalk on the southern edge of England.

The National Trust now owns fewer than two miles of cliffs atop the coastline here. It has raised £14,000 toward its £250,000 target.

Sex at the Box Office

PARIS, June 24 (Reuters).—French movie-goers are more interested in sex than award-winning films, according to box office returns. The current hit in Paris is called "Les Jouisseuses," loosely translated as "The Orgasm Girls." This has outdistanced highly praised films such as Joseph Losey's "The Romantic Englishwoman" and Ken Russel's rock musical, "Tommy."

Outmoded Since 1920s

Return of Phonetics and McGuffey Readers

LOS ANGELES (NYT).—More then 100 years after his death and almost 150 years after the publication of his first reader for schoolchildren, the works of William Holmes McGuffey are showing signs of coming back into use.

The revival, limited to a small minority of private and parochial schools is rooted largely in the current interest in "back to basics" education.

Although the McGuffey name was once a celebrated byword in American education, it had passed into obscurity years ago. For the past 50 years, the McGuffey Readers have been merchandised chiefly for their sentimental value as interesting specimens of educational Americana.

Yet it was William Holmes McGuffey who in 1836 revolutionized the teaching of the three Rs and greatly improved the instruction of spelling and elocution in the public schools with the publication of the first McGuffey Reader.

122 Million Copies

McGuffey continued to play a major educational role with the publications of the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth "eclectic readers," complemented with the issuance of the McGuffey Speller. In all, the books sold more than 122 million copies before the demand for them tapered off abruptly in the early 1920s.

The children who studied the McGuffey texts were introduced to a moralistic world where individual enterprise was expected, self-indulgence frowned upon and promptness, kindness and honesty rewarded.

Today it appears that the 19th-century readers are being revived in several states, including California, Ohio and Pennsylvania, by schools whose officials say they are using the works either as the chief text or supplemental texts in teaching elementary-school children to read.

The McGuffey Reader's greatest asset, these educators say, aside from the imaginativeness of the fables and the attractive etchings, is their strong reliance on phonetics in teaching children to read.

At Loggerheads

For years, the educational establishment has been at loggerheads over the value of phonetical instruction as opposed to the newer system of teaching reading by "word recognition." Among those who favor the phonetical approach, the McGuffey Readers are regarded as a blessing.

When Darlene Peil arrived in Los Angeles from a teaching post in Scotts Bluff, Neb., where the readers were discarded years ago, to begin teaching at this city's Pilgrim School, which relies heavily on McGuffey, the first thing she said was: "You don't mean you still use those?" Twelve years later, Mrs. Peil is completely sold on the McGuffey Reader.

"When children leave kindergarten, they read," said Mrs. Peil, who likes to boast that her first-graders easily spell such difficult words as Cincinnati, centipede and telephone.

At the Pilgrim School, a [illegible]-year-old institution attached to the First Congregational Church, there is a feeling of pride that comes from being suddenly and unexpectedly at the crest of an educational wave.

"Five years ago, we were considered terribly outmoded, bruising psyches. You stick around long enough and you come full circle," the school's headmaster, William Frohöw, observed the other day. Mr. Frohöw conceded that he has occasionally been joshed by other educators for the school's dedication to the basics in education, discipline in the classroom, a strict dress code and a strong religious program.

That approach, however, is apparently just how McGuffey would have liked it. According to the available biographical material on McGuffey, the Presbyterian educator was a stern disciplinarian.

Born of Scotch-Irish parents in 1800, McGuffey rose from professor of moral philosophy at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, to president of Cincinnati College in Cincinnati in 1836, from there to president of Ohio University in 1839. So many students were expelled from Ohio University that in 1841, only one of 16 seniors was left to receive a diploma.

Cold Wave in Andes

LIMA, June 24 (UPI).—A cold wave sweeping the Andes mountains of Peru has caused the death of dozens of children and adults and frozen parts of Lake Titicaca, the two-mile-high lake on the Bolivian border.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1975

J.K. Pledges Action to Cut Inflation Rate

s Sterling Touches s Record Low Level

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters).—e British government today omised definite action to curb flation before the end of July, sterling slumped under renew- pressure on foreign exchange arkets.

At the close of trading, the und's depreciation since 1971 ainst the currencies of Britain's in trading partners was down the record low of 26.7 per cent st reached a week ago.

The British currency lost about cents in dollar terms over e day, closing at $2.2560.

The confidence of foreign in- tors in sterling will be a icial factor as Prime Minister rold Wilson's Labor govern- nt forges plans over the next w weeks to master inflation, w running at 25 per cent a year d getting worse.

Mr. Wilson told Parliament to- y the government will introduce package of anti-inflationary easures before the House of ommons begins its summer re- s at the end of July.

The Prime Minister indicated at he is still hoping for a volun- ry agreement on more effective ge restraint with trade unions. He said it was important "to t the right answers on the basis consent and consensus."

Conservative opposition leader argaret Thatcher had pressed speedy government action to ng down inflation. She said ther delay and uncertainty re causing daily damage to the und.

Chancellor of the Exchequer nis Healey says he is determin- to halt the inflation rate over e next 13 months. He is under- od to be planning severe cuts public expenditure and tighter ce controls.

n Europe, the dollar closed er at 2.3440 against the utsche mark from 2.3455 over- ght.

The dollar had earlier traded efly near 2.35 against the DM a general advance by the U.S. it reflecting the sharp rise in 3. Treasury bill yields.

It dipped to 3.9965 against the ench franc from 3.9995 over- ght, but was higher at 2.4970 ainst the Swiss franc from 960 and against the guilder at 302 from 2.4170.

Algeria Seeks Large Loans On Euromart

By William F. Low

LONDON, June 24 (IHT).—geria—which earlier this year paid in advance, sometimes at penalty, around $500 million of roloans— is returning to the edium-term Eurocurrency bank edit market for substantial ms of money. According to liable banking sources, Algerian rrowers are trying to raise as uch as $700 million from the ternational banking community.

A group of major U.S. and Eu- pean banks, the sources claim, interested in lending between 30 million and $500 million to nque Extérieure d'Algérie, the incipal bank for the industrial ctor. First Chicago Ltd., the ndon merchant banking off- oot of First National Bank of icago, will act as lead manager the deal.

Although final terms remain to fixed, sources indicate that e loan will be for between five d seven years and will carry spread above the prevailing ndon Eurodollar interbank fer (Libor) of between 1 1/2 and 5/8 percentage points.

At the same time, a syndicate banks led by Amex Inter- tional has a firm mandate m Banque Nationale d'Algérie raise $200 million. Suggested ms include a final maturity seven years with an average read above Libor of 1 5/8 per nt.

International bankers are not ppy about the fact that there two separate—and large— ds for the Algerians. One ndon banker who has been proached with both loans said, he best solution is for the two dits to be merged into one. e difficulty, of course, is that e of the rival lead managers l have to compromise over the d position and also the terms."

According to International nder, the specialist weekly re- t on the Euromarkets, Algeria l try to borrow as much as $1 lion on the international ney and capital markets before end of this year. Most of se funds will be borrowed in dollar sector, but a portion likely to be raised in Arab cur- ncies.

Company Report

Corning Glass

	1975	1974
rcond Quarter		
venue (millions)	226.3	255.4
ofits (millions)	5.2	17.2
Share	0.30	0.98
ix Months		
venue (millions)	448.9	498.9
ofits (millions)	8.8	35.3
Share	0.50	2.00

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Sharp Fall in St. Gobain Profit Seen

St.-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson expects a sharp fall in net consolidated profit this year from the 703 million francs (about $175 million) earned in 1974. President Roger Martin says that the French holding company's consolidated sales in the first six months of this year expected to be barely greater than the 10.37 billion francs of last year. Overall consolidated 1975 sales are expected to be around 22 billion francs, representing only a small increase from the 20.88 billion francs for all of last year. Mr. Martin says the first half of 1975 has been poor and the state of order books does not indicate any real improvement in the second half. He adds that 1976 is also likely to be a difficult year.

Metal Box Announces Rights Issue

Metal Box plans a rights issue, offering to sell one new share for every four held at a price of 210 pence a share. News of the cash-raising move caused the price of the shares on the London Stock Exchange to drop 18 pence to 237. The rights issue, for which underwriting is now in progress, will involve a total of 11,484,824 shares. Metal Box says its preliminary trading results for the first two months of its fiscal year ending March 31 1976, have been below expectations. The company, a major producer of cans and packaging materials, anticipates paying dividends for fiscal 1976 totaling 12.1 pence a share on the capital as increased by the rights issue. For fiscal 1975 it paid dividends totaling 10.2317 pence a share.

Pechiney Expects Lower Profits

Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann expects consolidated profits in 1975 to be sharply below the 743.5 million francs earned in 1974. Pierre Jouven, president of the French metals firm, says the parent company will not be as badly affected as most of its 1975 income will derive from dividends paid by its subsidiaries for 1974. But the outlook is still uncertain, he stresses. The drop in orders for the group has led to a 20 to 25-per-cent reduction in activity on average, he adds. Consolidated turnover in the first five months of 1975 is 5 per cent below the 1974 period.

Gulf & Western, Kayser-Roth Merge

Gulf & Western, the U.S. conglomerate, has completed arrangements to increase its holdings in Kayser-Roth Corp. to 70 per cent and plans to propose a full merger with the apparel firm. The total value of the two transactions was estimated at $55 million. Prior to the transaction, G&W owned 38 per cent of Kayser-Roth's 5.5-million outstanding shares. G&W says it will pay about $30 million in stock to acquire Harrison Factors Corp., which owns about 37 per cent of Kayser-Roth's outstanding common stock. Harrison is a family holding company of Chester Roth, chairman of Kayser-Roth. Under the proposed merger, G&W would offer one share of new preferred stock for each 2.5 shares of Kayser-Roth common.

But Result Is Better Than Anticipated

Sony Profit Drops 9.8 Per Cent in Quarter

TOKYO, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Sony Corp. fell 9.8 per cent to 3.07 billion yen ($10.4 million) in the second quarter ended April 30 from 3.37 billion yen a year earlier, Sony reported today.

Consolidated sales rose to 89.9 billion yen from 84.13 billion yen.

The results were somewhat better than the company's initial expectations. Sony executives said in late March that second-quarter sales would probably be slightly below the April 1974 result. Unexpectedly strong demand for color television sets in the Japanese domestic market appeared to underly the better performance.

Domestic sales totaled 42.95 billion yen in the April quarter, up 11 per cent from a year earlier. Overseas sales rose 3 per cent to 46.95 billion yen.

Sony's pre-tax income fell only 2.2 per cent in the second quarter, but higher tax payments, stemming in part from a corporate income surtax imposed in the wake of the 1973 oil crisis, produced a larger decline in net results.

Profit was aided by a turnaround in the performance of subsidiaries, however. Equity in earnings of affiliates added 306 million yen to net income in the April term, against a loss of 325 million yen in the first quarter and a loss of 112 million yen a year earlier.

AEG Loss Provision

FRANKFURT, June 24 (AP-DJ).—The need to cover AEG-Telefunken losses incurred through the necessity of making huge provisions for risks in the nuclear power plant sector will most likely not allow AEG to resume a dividend payment for 1975, chairman Hans Groebe said today.

Presenting the company's annual report, Mr. Groebe said that the parent company had an after-tax loss of 684.72 million deutsche marks in 1974, compared with an after-tax profit of 75.34 million DM in 1973.

Mr. Groebe said technical changes that became necessary after contracts were signed for six such power plants will cause large additional costs.

Mr. Groebe said that without the provisions AEG would have shown no earning no loss for the current year. He attributed this decline in earnings to extraordinary expenditures and cost incurred in streamlining of the company's corporate structure.

The losses in the nuclear power sector are attributable to the company's 50-per-cent participation in Kraftwerk Union (KWU), in which Siemens AG holds the other half. Mr. Groebe said that although KWU is expected to begin producing profits later in the seventies, AEG is unable, financially, to continue holding its full share in the company. He added that talks are being held with potential new partners.

To cover the depreciation writeoffs and losses, the bank received balancing aid by its guarantors (the state of Hesse and the Hessian savings bank organization each holds a 50-per-cent share in Helaba of 600 million DM in cash and of 850 million DM in guarantees.)

Mr. Sippel said the potential losses are in its participations in industry and credits given to industry, especially to construction companies, and in credits to individuals totalling about 200 million DM.

Mr. Sippel said the major causes for the losses incurred by the bank were a forced growth policy, insufficient spreading of risks and new activities entered into without the necessary knowledge.

Some Firms Said to Leave As Peru Oil Hopes Fade

LIMA, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Peru is not meeting its expectations of becoming a major oil exporter as more and more wildcat wells in the Amazon jungle come in dry.

After four years of exploration, only one of 29 foreign oil companies drilling here—Occidental Petroleum—and the government-owned Petroleos del Peru (Petroperu) have struck oil.

Several companies, including British Petroleum and Atlantic Richfield have struck out on three or four wells and informed sources say they are pulling out.

Amerada Hess had such bad results from seismic studies in its block that sources say it plans to pull out without drilling and pay whatever penalties the government imposes.

Meanwhile, the government is going ahead with construction of a 557-mile pipeline through the swamps of the Amazon jungle, over the Andes mountains to the Pacific coast port of Bayovar. It is expected to be completed in mid-1976 at a cost which the government estimates at $550 million but which oil experts predict will reach $650 million.

The question of major concern to many Peruvians is whether the nation will produce enough oil to fill and pay for the pipeline.

The answer, based on current Amazon reserves of 450 million barrels of crude seems to be unanimous. Oil experts say at current market prices Peru could pay off the pipeline but there is not enough oil to fill it to capacity and reserves could run out in as little as two or three years.

"What the government did was commit itself to build a pipeline before it knew how much oil it had," said one oil expert. "It was a very aggressive move which unfortunately doesn't seem to be paying off."

The bulk of the pipeline construction money—$230 million in direct funds and $100 million for Petroperu's jungle explorations—comes from the Japanese Petroleum Development Corp., a quasi-government institution.

The loan is to be repaid over 10 years with a four-year grace period at 6.5 per cent interest. But raw-material-starved Japan wants payment in oil, not money.

The agreement calls for Peru to supply 153.3 million barrels of crude plus 102.2 million barrels of refined products which will be valued at international prices current at the time of delivery. Sources said this means Peru will have to come up with 50,000 barrels of crude daily for Japan starting in 1978.

Peru currently imports about 40,000 barrels of the 120,000 barrels of crude it uses daily.

The 80,000 barrels of crude produced domestically come from two old fields: 40,000 from offshore fields contracted to Belco Petroleum Corp. of New York, and 37,000 from Petroperu's Talara field on the northwest coast.

Belco is currently working on a wildcat drilling program in hopes of expanding production while Petroperu has been trying to halt production drops at Talara.

Oil experts say this means Peru must produce a minimum of 90,000 barrels of crude daily from the Amazon if it is to become self-sufficient and meet its 50,000-barrel-per-day commitment to Japan.

But oilmen agree it is a far cry from Petroperu president Gen. Marco Fernandez Baca's 1972 prediction that Amazon production would be 200,000 barrels per day in 1976. Petroperu has since predicted that Amazon production will reach 500,000 barrels per day by 1980 and 750,000 barrels per day by 1987.

There is no doubt that a major strike could turn these predictions into reality. But based on current reserves of 450 million barrels—250 million in Petroperu's blocks and 200 million in Occidental's—experts say that production rate would be impossible.

Oilmen say every well sink costs a minimum of $2 million, especially in blocks with swampy inaccessible terrain. Under the contracts, foreign companies pay all exploration costs and are obligated to give Petroperu about 50 per cent of all the oil they produce.

VW Experts Are Studying Plant in U.S.

Firm Seen Moving Quickly on Scheme

DETROIT, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen is apparently moving more rapidly than expected toward development of a plan to assemble its cars in the United States.

A team of VW engineers is now in Detroit to study the possibility of assembling cars in an existing auto plant. A short time ago VW officials confirmed a renewed desire to build cars in the United States, but stressed that because of cash problems they had ruled out construction of a new plant.

Sources said that the team of VW cost and manufacturing experts arrived in the United States this week, and have already toured Chrysler's aging Jefferson Avenue assembly plant in Detroit.

The apparent interest in a Chrysler plant follows a private meeting here last month between Toni Schmuecker, VW's management board chairman, and Lynn Townsend, Chrysler chairman.

At the time, Chrysler said no decisions were made although the executives discussed a wide range of topics, including possible VW use of an unfinished assembly plant Chrysler started in New Stanton, Pennsylvania, in 1969.

One source indicated that there are basically two possibilities now being studied.

Under one proposal, VW would buy a plant outright and remake it to its own needs. In the case of Chrysler's incomplete New Stanton plant, the source said, this could take two or three years.

On the other hand, an old U.S. plant, such as Chrysler's Jefferson Avenue facility, could be refurbished more rapidly. VW also would have a labor pool available immediately, and such a plant could be converted to VW assembly within a year.

A second possibility would be to build cars on one production line at an existing assembly plant while leaving the other lines open for continued production by a U.S. auto maker that would be a joint partner.

Under such an arrangement, the U.S. company presumably would own the building and hire the workers but VW would provide its own parts and supervision. An assembly line could be converted to production of VW's hot-selling Rabbits within a year, the source estimated.

German Car Output Off

FRANKFURT, June 24 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's automobile industry produced 225,678 cars in May, down 15 per cent from 266,014 units in April and down 11.7 per cent from 255,572 units in May a year ago, the industry federation said today.

During the first five months of the year, car production declined 16.4 per cent to 1,050,430 units from 1,255,829 units in the same period last year.

German Bank Sets Write-Offs On Past and Potential Losses

FRANKFURT, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Losses already covered and newly determined potential losses and risks have caused Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale (Helaba) to make total depreciation writeoffs for 1973 and 1974 together of 1.8 billion deutsche marks, Heinz Sippel, chairman, said today.

Presenting the bank's annual report, Mr. Sippel said that the writeoffs should cover every possible risk of the bank in its credit and participation sectors. He added that the after-tax profit of 148 million DM was fully utilized for the reorganization of the bank. On its balance sheet, the bank showed no profit no loss for 1974, after a profit of 227.1 million DM in 1973.

U.S. Tax Aid Fails to Lift Economy

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP-DJ).—When the tax refunds and reduced withholding rates began in May, economists saw them as a way to gauge the vigor of the expected recovery from recession. An estimated $6 billion of the $10.1-billion total of tax relief was expected to make its way into the consumer-spending stream in May and June.

If it did, total retail sales would get a significant boost. In turn, above-trend growth in retail sales would indicate a fairly vigorous business recovery ahead.

But things are not working out quite that way. "If you had to draw any conclusions from retail sales data in the first six weeks since rebates began," says Manown Kisor jr., senior vice-president of the Wall Street brokerage firm Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc., "you'd have to say the economic recovery will be relatively slow by historical standards. We want to see another week or two of total sales data, but recent figures have been disappointing."

Mr. Kisor has been specially interested in tracking what people are doing with tax refunds. Early in the rebate period, he set up "targets" that weekly retail sales should be reaching if the refunds were to be considered an effective prod to the business upturn.

Retail sales have been increasing but growth has fallen short of expectations. In fact, sales through June 14, the latest week on which government statistics are available, have been running only 7 per cent ahead of a year ago, seasonally adjusted. That's about the same rate of gain shown by sales most of this year. "One could say the tax cut has succeeded only in maintaining the year-to-date gain," says Mr. Kisor.

In the six weeks prior to the start of tax refunds, total sales averaged $10.678 billion, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, he says.

For the change in tax policy to constitute a solid spur to business recovery, the first six weeks after rebates started should have reflected an average weekly gain of at least $450 million, at seasonally-adjusted annual rates, he estimates. The weekly sales gain, however, averaged only a little more than $300 million through June 14.

Perhaps most distressing to the strong-recovery theorists is that growth in the nondurables component of total sales has been slowing in the two latest weeks. Expansion of durable sales has occurred but hardly enough to offset the lagging pace of nondurables growth.

"We had been pinning our hopes economically on the nondurables sector," says Mr. Kisor, "but it is weaker than we had expected. Our forecast of a third-quarter turnaround in business activity had been predicated on a pickup in personal consumption expenditures."

Mr. Kisor is not yet ready to scrap his turnaround hopes but the odds have increased, he believes, against the kind of business expansion that has characterized the early stages of recoveries after every other postwar recession.

"The economy still should start moving upward in the third quarter," says Mr. Kisor, "but it won't be as vigorous a move as we've traditionally experienced."

Analysts Expect Slow Recovery

U.S. Recession Seen at or Near Its Low Point

NEW YORK, June 24 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today that economic statistics for May support the view that the recession is at, or near, its low point.

In its monthly survey the bank said it is now clear that production and employment were starting to stabilize at the start of the second quarter and those tendencies are being helped by a moderate turnaround in housing and the better tone of retail sales stemming from tax rebates.

While a quick turnaround is unlikely, the present bottoming tendencies will give way to a definite upturn as the third quarter progresses, despite the drag from fuel-cost increases associated with President Ford's imposition of oil import fees, Morgan Guaranty said.

Europe Reserves Of Oil Set at 3.4 Billion Tons

LUCERNE, Switzerland, June 24 (Reuters).—Oil reserves confirmed so far in Western Europe amount to around 3.4 billion tons, R.H. Beck, chief geologist of the Royal Dutch/Shell group said today.

He told the annual meeting of the Swiss Oil Union that remaining oil reserves in the Middle East are estimated at around 53 billion tons, those in the Communist block at 16 billion, in North America at 6 billion, in Latin America also at 6 billion, in Africa at 5 billion and in the Far East and Australia at 2 billion tons.

He said that natural gas reserves are estimated at 5,000 billion cubic meters for Western Europe, compared with 14,000 billion in the Middle East, 19,000 billion in the Communist bloc, 10,000 billion in North America, 5,000 billion in Africa, 4,000 billion in the Far East and Australia and 2,000 billion in Latin America.

Oil and natural gas production in Western Europe currently covers around 17 per cent of its needs. Last year's oil and gas imports in Western Europe amounted to the equivalent of 800 million tons.

Oil and gas reserves still to be found in the North Sea will probably be around double the figure of already confirmed reserves, Mr. Beck said, adding that estimates of reserves five or ten times greater than those already confirmed seem impossible.

Rome Asks Carli To Stay at Post

ROME, June 24 (Reuters).—The Italian government today formally asked Guido Carli, who has tendered his resignation as governor of the Bank of Italy, to remain at his post.

An official communiqué issued after a one-hour meeting between Mr. Carli and Prime Minister Aldo Moro said the governor had reconfirmed his wish to resign after 15 years in the job.

But the prime minister had asked him to continue in view of the present difficult economic situation, the communiqué added.

Mr. Carli announced he wished to resign a month ago in a speech to the Bank of Italy's annual assembly.

Market Closed

The stock exchange and local banks were closed in Montreal on Tuesday for a state holiday. Markets elsewhere in Canada remained open.

Prices Push Ahead on Wall St. On Hopes of Economic Upturn

NEW YORK, June 24 (IHT).—Peeding partly on hopes that the economic recession has hit bottom, prices advanced today for the fourth consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange in heavy turnover.

Bache & Co's Larry Wachtel said he believes that everything points to a "slow but steady economic recovery," a view supported by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.23 points to 869.06 after being ahead more than 9 points at its best level of the day. About 1,000 issues gained and 510 declined.

Volume totaled 26.62 million shares compared with 20.72 million yesterday.

Pittston, which jumped 5 points yesterday, tacked on another 2 to 75 3/8 following a bullish earnings projection from the company.

Helme Products gained 3 1/8 to 13 1/8. General Cigar, unchanged at 14 1/4, said yesterday it made a cash offer to purchase the stock of Helme at $13 a share.

Sony rose a fraction in heavy trading despite lower earnings for the second quarter and first half.

Varian Associates was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, jumping 3 7/8 to 15 1/4. The company announced that it had developed a miniature solar cell

A block of 155,000 shares of U.S. Leasing traded at 12 1/4, off 1/4, with the issue closing at 11 7/8.

Among the stocks that tend to vary widely in price, Xerox gained 5 3/8 to 69 1/8, Polaroid was 37, up 3/4, Eastman Kodak 103 1/4, off 1/3/4, Texas Instruments 108 1/2, off 1/2 and IBM 211 1/2, down 1 1/2.

IBM raised its quarterly dividend to $1.75 from $1.50.

Teledyne fell 1 3/8 to 22 1/2 despite the general gain. The issue had recently been strong following an analyst's recommendation.

Gulf & Western gained 3/4 to 37 7/8, but Kayser-Roth declined 1 1/8 to 12 3/8. G & W said it completed arrangements to boost its holdings in Kayser-Roth to 70 per cent and that it plans to propose a full merger.

Libby McNeill & Libby dropped 1 3/8 to 7 after the exchange said it was reviewing the firm's listing status concerning the number of shares in public hands.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.04 to 91.48.

The most active issue was Solitron Devices, up 3/4 to 4 3/4 on volume of 61,700 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.46 to 90.07.

In Chicago, a late rally amid short covering lifted most farm commodity futures prices and produced improved closes on the Board of Trade.

From declines of 1 cent to 3 cents around noon, wheat futures gained 5 1/2 cents, oats nearly 3 cents and corn about 2 cents. A 5-cent loss in soybeans was about halved. Soybean oil prices closed a shade higher but meal was mixed.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
75⅝	45½	AbbLab 1.44	16	233	76¼	75¼	76	+ ⅝
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	50	43	41⅝	42½	+ ⅝
16¾	7	AcmeClv .50	5	31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7¼	AdmEx .77e		75	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ½
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Mills		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Add						
		SSOG	80	70	8	8	—	⅛
10	7¼	AdvInv .25e		33	9	8¾	8¾	
29	20	AetnaLife 1.08	13	1010	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
7	4⅛	Aguirre Co	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16	6⅝	Ahmans .20	7	353	10½	9⅝	10	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Aileen Inc	8	34	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
78⅝	44¼	AirPrd .20b	20	320	76⅞	75⅝	76⅝	+ 1⅜
21¼	10½	Aircoinc .90	6	166	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	AJ Industris		43	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
17¼	10⅛	Akzona 1.20	14	31	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.16	7	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf6.28		2250	78	78	78	
17⅝	9	Alaska Inlrs	10	78	15⅝	15	15	— ⅜
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyin .60	7		17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
7⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	19	39	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
18⅝	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	15	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .60	7	510	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .40	4	114	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
27	15⅞	AlcanLb .24	27	117	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
5⅞	2½	Alexdrs .16e	10	43	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3	Alison Mfg	14	33	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅜
71⅝	67⅝	AllegCo .45e	10	57	70	69½	70	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅝	AllsLud 1.80	3	62	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		13	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	10	106	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	9	13	8¼	8	8	— ¼
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	306	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	9	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	21	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
36½	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	8	254	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅞
4	2⅝	Alld Supmkt		74	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .36	6	105	10½	10¼	10¼	
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	x17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	Alpha Pl .72	5	5	12	12	12	+ ⅛
50⅛	27⅝	Alcoa 1.34	10	738	46⅞	46¼	46½	
46⅝	26⅝	AmalgSug 3	2	16	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ½
56½	28⅝	Amax 1.75	10	258	55⅝	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅜
135½	77	AmaSt5.25		19	133½	132½	133⅛	+ 1⅛
13¼	6	AMBAC .60	6	127	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .56	7	9	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	13¼	Amerbc 1.20	5	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
32½	25½	Amrc pf2.60		6	33¼	32	33¼	+ 1¼
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	197	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅜
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		14	54	53¼	51½	— 1
8 21⅝	7⅝	AirFlt .44	13	64	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
10½	5⅛	Am Airlin	24	670	8⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
14¼	3¼	A Baker .40		x89	13½	12⅞	13⅛	
41	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	86	41	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
57	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	10	206	25½	26	26⅛	+ ⅝
11	5	AmBldM .36	8	7	10	9⅞	10	
24½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	108	31⅞	31¼	31½	
23⅛	18⅛	A Can pf1.75		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mfg		13	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅞	A Chain 1.20	6	16	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
36⅞	20	A Cyan 1.50	6	256	28½	27½	27½	— ⅜
13	8	AmDist .12e	69	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	13	172	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	AmDualVI		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	11	ADul pf.84a		36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
21	14¼	AmEIPw 2	10	777	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	AFamily .24	8	70	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	23	6	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		25	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
17⅞	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		47	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
13⅝	4	AGnIns .60	6	45	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		73	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
15½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	186	15⅞	15½	15½	
42⅝	27⅝	A Home .88	29	698	42⅞	42⅛	42½	+ ⅜
191½	128	A Home pf 2		1	190⅝	190⅝	190⅝	+ 3⅝
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	26	593	33¼	32	33	+ ⅝
3⅝	1⅞	Am Invest		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3½	A Medical .12	8	38	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	1¼	A Medicorp	6	137	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Am Motors		326	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	33	ANatG 2.54b	7	187	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Am Seating	17	16	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	5⅝	AmShip .68b	700	34	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
14½	8⅛	AmStand .80	6	136	13	12¼	12¼	— ¼
54¼	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		4	54	53¼	53¼	— ¼
9⅝	6	AmSterl .28	12	118	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	24⅝	AmStrs 2.40	7	17	38½	38⅛	38½	
52	44¼	AmT&T 3.40	10	1950	51⅛	50⅝	51	+ ⅜
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		x228	55⅝	55⅛	55¼	
46⅝	40½	ATT pf63.74		x8	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		x18	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	7	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		x2000	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	8½	Ameron .50	5	17	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	32	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
18	16⅝	Ametek 1	8	67	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	122	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	3	49	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	32	624	36¼	35	36	
11⅞	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	144	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp	5	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	29	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
44	36	Amst pf2.65		4	41	40	41	+ 1
8⅝	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
68½	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	47	63¼	62⅝	62⅞	+ ½
8¼	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	82	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ¼
26⅝	13½	Anacond .60	5	267	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
21	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	94	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
32½	28⅝	AnderClay 1	8	86	34¼	32½	34⅛	+ 1⅝
7½	4½	Angelica .12	9	129	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
27⅛	13⅝	AnsulCo .92t	5	40	20⅝	20	20	
12⅞	9⅛	Apache .50	7	x42	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9½	ApcoOil .40t	5	65	12⅝	12	12	+ ⅛
4⅝	11-16	Adeco Corp		301	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25½	9⅛	APL Cp 1.20	7	118	26⅝	25¼	26	+ ⅜
20⅛	9	APL pfC1.06		18	20½	20	20½	+ ½
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		220	69½	69½	69½	+ 1½
3⅝	1⅛	Applid Mag		25	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
97	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	16	39	84½	82½	84½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	99	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	247	32½	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Arctic Entr		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Aristar		19	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	321	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ArBest .22b		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅛	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.76	6	90	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Arlen RlfyD		67	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	5¼	Armada Cp	7	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	232	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		28	29	28	29	+ ⅝
27⅛	20¼	ArmstCk .80	24	319	26⅝	25¼	26	— ⅝
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	11	30	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	x5	13	12⅝	12⅝	
3½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	22	150	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
43½	35⅝	ASA Ltd .80		456	44	41⅞	44	+ 1⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	5	308	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
23½	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	207	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	16⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	12	64	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
75	17⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	7	4	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅝
18½	5⅝	Athlone .48	3	99	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Atlco 1.56c		29	3⅛	3	3	
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.58	7	23	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
67	58¼	AtlCE pf5.87		13	70	68½	70	+ 3
103½	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	661	105	103	104½	+ 2
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		2210	48½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
175	129	AtlRch pf 3	5		177¼	174⅝	177¼	+ 3⅝
69¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		64	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ 1⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Atlas Corp		1399	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	43	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
61½	27¼	AutDat .20e	32	73	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝
4⅞	1⅝	Autom Ind	6	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Avco Corp		217	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Avco Cp wt		8	1⅛	1	1	
21⅝	9¼	AvcoCp pf		15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
38⅝	21⅝	AverypD .30	20	71	38½	38	38½	+ ½
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	204	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	5	371	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
40	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		2	43	43	43	+ 3
16½	12	Avnet pf 1	4	2	19	18½	18½	+ 3⅝
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	25	410	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
24½	12½	Aztec OfGs	19	102	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅝

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	13½	Babck&W .80	9	475	27	26½	26½	+ ½
7⅝	3	Bache .15e	12	64	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
10	4½	Bakerin .20	16	172	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
57¼	32	BakerOil .42	23	307	55⅝	53	55	+ 2⅛
11	6⅛	BaldDH .48	7	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
20	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	9	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15½	BankGE 1.96	7	386	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
18⅝	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	13	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅝
41⅛	25⅝	Bandag Inc	26	174	40	39⅛	39½	+ ⅝
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		21	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17	9	Bangr pf 2		5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅝
31⅝	24½	BkBNY 2.20	5	26	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ⅝
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	x59	13⅝	13	13	— ½
42	31⅝	BankTr 3	5	127	39½	38	39	+ 1
20½	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		12	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ¼
18⅝	11⅞	BardCR .20	17	55	17½			
1⅛	5⅝	Basicinc .60	3	14	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	3	157	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
36½	21⅝	BauschL .60	17	917	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	+ 1½
51⅝	31½	BaxLab .19	35	268	47⅛	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
18	14½	BayStG 1.60	6	41	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	BayKCig		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .32	11	25	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
24⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .72	14	298	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
37⅝	28	BechDick .40	19	308	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	BeechA .70	6	273	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅝
31	15	Beker .28	5	405	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
22	11¼	BelcoP .80e	3	131	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
16½	12⅝	Belden 1.20	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	11	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
19	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	125	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	7	15⅛	15	15	
39	21⅝	Bendix 1.60	8	23	38½	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
58	36	Bendix pf 3		3	57½	57	57½	+ ½
21⅝	14⅛	BenfCp 1.25	7	261	21⅝	20⅝	2 2½	— ½
92½	72⅝	Benef pf5.50		1	92½	92½	92½	+ 1
49½	37½	Benef pf4.50		x10	48⅛	48½	48½	+ ⅛
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		8	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
27½	21½	Bnfi Spl 2.50		x110	26½	26½	26½	— ½
7⅝	3	BenfSta Mtg		7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	2⅝	KabCab For		36	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅝
7	16⅝	Cabot Cp .92	116	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	8	72	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl		6	62	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14½	7½	Callahn .30r		13	466	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn	—	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
36½	26¼	CamRL .60a	20	x130	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
33⅝	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	116	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	CdnPac .85e	6	302	14½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	8	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	22	CapCit Com	14	4	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	149	27⅝	26⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Capit Mtg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
47½	22¼	Carbor 1.70	7	49	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
3	1	Carling OKe		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅝	10⅛	Carlisle .88	5	10	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		x60	57	57	57	+ ½
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	67	15	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	325	18½	18⅛	18⅝	
25½	24½	CarP pf2.67		67	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	21	20	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	CarrCp .52	59	547	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
30	28	Carr pf2.25		x20	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
12⅛	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
24½	13¼	Cert Hwl .80	12	107	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅝
41⅛	24⅝	CertWtr pf 2		3	36	36	36	+ 1
10½	6⅛	CertWall .40	9	61	9	8⅝	8⅝	+
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	70	18	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	CastICk .80b	6	530	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ 1⅛
69⅞	48	CaterTr 1.80	15	429	65⅝	63⅝	64⅞	+ 1⅛
51⅝	28⅝	CBS 1.46	13	462	52⅝	51	51½	+ ⅛
35½	20½	CBS pf 1		95	36	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	CCI Corp		62	2	1⅝	1⅝	
16	11⅝	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37½	25⅞	Celanese 2.80	8	192	38	36⅝	37	— ⅛
51⅛	41	Celn pfA4.50		5	50½	50⅛	50½	
10½	5	Centex .12	25	535	9½	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	23	18⅛	17⅝	18	
17⅝	11⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	8	143	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		x1300	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9⅝	CenIPS 1.20	9	213	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	70	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	10	22	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	10	456	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15½	10	CenSoya .60	9	140	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	CenTel 1.20	10	708	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ 1
22¼	6½	Centrn Data	12	221	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅝	Cerro 1.20	8	26	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Cert-teed .40		42	11	10⅝	10⅞	
18⅝	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	459	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ 1¼

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¼	10½	Champint 1	6	218	16⅝	15¼	16	+ ⅜
60½	46	Chml pf5.50		230	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
19¼	12⅝	Chmlnd pf1.20		125	17⅝	16¼	17¼	+ ¼
17⅝	9	ChamSp .60	10	143	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .60e	3	31	29	26⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
6½	5⅝	ChartrCo wt		18	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
26⅞	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	57	26	25½	25½	— ¼
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		x24	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅛
3rd 26½		ChaseM 2.20	6	518	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅝
8⅝	5½	ChasT 1.73e		98	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	28	6⅛	6	6	
47⅝	22¼	Chemtr 1.10	6	227	40⅝	39⅛	39⅝	— 1
39½	29⅛	ChmNY 2.83	6	323	40½	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅝
38	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	4	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
67	37⅛	Chesbo 1.24	22	149	62⅝	61½	61½	— 2
37½	26	Chessie 2.10	7	150	37½	37	37	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	ChlEasH .65	5	6	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅝	ChlMilw Cn		6	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
15	10	Chl Milw pf		5	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
31½	23¼	ChlPneUT 2	8	28	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		20	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		144	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	ChCft cvpf		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	6	72	13	12⅛	13	
62	49	Chroma pf 5		2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
12½	7⅝	Chrysler		562	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Chrysler wt		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1	Cl Mtg Gp		58	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cl Pit Inv		28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅛	16⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
18½	14¼	CinGE 1.64	9	87	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
104⅝	94½	CinG pf9.30		x10	100½	98½	100½	+ 1
49½	40⅝	CinGE pf 4		259	43	43	43	
36⅞	30⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	9	174	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
86⅝	77½	CIT pfB5.50		8	86⅝	87½	88	+ ⅛
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	6⅞	GenMed .20	13	85	18½	18	18	+ ⅜
59⅞	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	14	156	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	−1
48⅛	21¼	GnMot 2.90e	15	1171	46⅛	45	45½	+ ⅛
68⅝	39	GnMo 1Spf 5		17	64½	63½	64	−1
51⅝	45½	GMot pf3.75		2	50	49½	49½	
8⅝	⅝	GnPort .28p		23	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
17⅛	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	7	584	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅞	G Refr .36e	3	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
46⅞	23⅞	GnSignal .76	14	122	40¼	39½	39½	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅞	Gen Steel	5	43	5	5	5	
25⅝	16⅝	G TelEl 1.20	13	979	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	25⅝	GTEl pf2.50		3	32	32	32	+ ½
15⅛	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	79	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5½	2⅞	Genesco Inc		138	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	25	60	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	− 1⅛
47⅛	25⅝	GePc .80b	17	170	46⅝	44½	44⅞	− ⅛
67⅞	58	GePw pf7.80		2380	67⅝	67⅝	67¾	
68	58	GePw pf7.72		280	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
21	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	289	19⅝	19⅝	19	+ ⅛
190¼	127½	GettyO 1.50e	14	86	193	187½	190½	+ 2
5⅝	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	25	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
14⅛	10	GlanPCem 1	9	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	7½	GlbrFin .52i	6	54	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
7⅛	3	GiddLsr .30e	4	261	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	GlfStInl .52	5	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅝
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	11	371	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	−⅛
8½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	9	168	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Gleason Wk		4	8	7⅞	8	
16⅝	10⅝	Global Mer	12	136	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
16⅝	12⅛	GlobeUn 1	6	82	16⅞	15¼	16⅛	+ 1½
14⅝	9½	GoldWl Fin	8	262	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	5	236	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	9	476	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	6½	GorJwlA .32	6	5	13½	13	13	− ½
26½	16	Gouldin 1.20	7	239	26	25	26	+ 1⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Gould pf1.35		22	19½	19½	19½	
29⅝	22¼	Grace 1.60	6	205	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅝	GrandJn .80	10	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅛	Granitv 1.50	4	15	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅞	Grant WT		89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	6¼	GrayDrg .50	5	28	11	10⅝	10⅞	
12⅛	7½	GtAtlPac		28	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	19	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅝	GtNoIr 1.10e	15	5	13⅛	15	15	− ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	33	40⅛	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	GtNN pf1.60		3	21	20½	21	+ ⅝
19	14⅛	GWnFin .44	8	188	17⅝	17¼	17½	− ½
29½	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	7	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
17½	15	GtWn pf1.88		13	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	7	47	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅝
14⅝	10½	Greyhd 1.04	11	269	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1	Groller Inc		71	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
28	18	Grumm .60	7	88	19½	19	19	− ⅝
12	6¼	Guarin .10e	10	29	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Guard Mfg		58	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
9¼	6½	GULfHd .50	7	138	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
23½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	944	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅞	GlfRes .35e	4	x617	23⅝	22⅛	22½	− ½
40¼	7	GlfR pfA.20		2	35½	35	35½	
31⅛	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.20		39	29½	28	28½	
14½	10⅝	GlfStUr 1.12	9	59	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37½	23⅛	GlfWn 1.10	5	594	38½	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	GlfWnd wt		512	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅝
65	45	GlfW pf 3.87		12	66⅝	65¼	66½	+ 2
67	56¼	GlfW pf5.75		1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	15	55	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	20½	Hack W 2.48	12	3	28½	28¼	28¼	− ⅝
19½	16½	HallPB .50	15	133	19⅝	19	19	
17⅛	11	HallPrt .88a	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅝
179½	115	Halliblm 1.32	12	262	185½	179⅝	184	+ 4½
17½	12½	HamrIP 1.20	3	112	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Hammond	8	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Handlmn .40	18	59	7⅝	7	7	
37½	26⅛	HandH .80a	5	9	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	− ⅝
11	6½	HanesCp .68		19	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
47⅝	24⅞	Hanna 1.35	13	22	42	41½	42	+ ½
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	9	169	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
4½	2	Hardees	12	42	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
57	25⅞	Harnischf 2.10	6	35	51⅞	50½	51⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	26⅝	Harnischf wi		109	30½	29½	29⅞	+ ⅞
16⅛	8	Harrahs .22	10	23	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
24⅞	14½	Harris 1.20		230	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	5	11	16	15⅛	16	
10	5½	HartSMx .60	8	41	10	9⅞	9⅞	
17½	6⅛	HartHk .30	10	59	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	HatfSt 1.44b		11	15½	16⅝	15⅝	
25⅝	16½	Hawflt 1.48	14	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ½
11⅝	7½	HaysAlb 1	6	18	10½	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
15	5⅝	Hecks .12	9	37	15½	15	15	
22	13½	HeclaM .37t	22	267	23¼	21¼	23⅛	+ 1⅝
13⅝	6⅛	Heilerm .48a	9	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	13	97	51⅛	50½	51⅛	− ⅛
8	4⅛	Helene Curt	8	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
21½	23	Hellerinc .84	12	82	29½	29	29⅛	− ⅛
12⅝	5½	HelmeP .60		1403	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ 3⅛
38	26	HelmrhP .30	9	86	37⅛	36⅝	36½	+ ½
7⅛	6	Heminc .86e		11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34⅝	21½	Hercules .80	18	677	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	− ⅛
20⅝	10⅛	HershFd .80	10	84	18⅞	17½	18	+ ⅝
27⅞	23⅝	Hesston .40	5	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	25¼	Heublein pf1.60		25	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	28½	Heublein 1.10	15	236	46⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅝
18⅛	5⅝	HewlPk .20	35	189	117⅞	116½	116½	− 1
8	3½	High Voltg	15	292	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅝
26⅝	18⅛	Hilleinbd .68	9	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ 1
29⅛	11⅝	Hilton Hlt 1	13	222	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	9½	Hobart .80	16	36	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ½
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	37	13	12½	12⅞	− ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		55	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	Holiday .35	31	966	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
33⅝	22½	HollySug .30	1	27	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅛
54⅝	34½	Homestk 1a	16	204	50	51	51	+ 1⅛
48⅝	20⅝	Honeywll 1.40	12	275	40⅝	39	39⅞	+ 1⅛
21⅛	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	9	22	22⅝	21½	+21⅝	⅝
4½	1⅛	Horizon Cp	6	52	3⅝	3	3	
18	7⅞	HospAff .60t	11	16	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	8⅝	HospCpA .20	12	79	24	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
10⅞	5⅝	Hostnlt .36	6	380	8⅛	8½	8½	− ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Houdaill .80b	5	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	6	HougMif .60	7	32	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅝
11⅛	3⅝	HouFab .20e	13	90	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
18½	13⅝	HouseFin 1	8	x870	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	25⅝	HouF pf2.50		x6	31⅛	31	31	+ ⅛
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		x11	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	20⅝	HouaLP 1.56	9	563	25⅞	25	25½	+ ⅝
33½	29⅛	HousNGas 1	15	164	32⅝	31	32⅝	+ 1½
14½	4⅝	HowJohn .24	13	141	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅝
14⅛	30⅝	Hoimet 1	7	20	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	32	14½	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	1	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
5	3	HughHet .40	30	22	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅝
100½	61⅛	Hughes Tl .50	20	162	100	97¼	97¼	− 2
12⅝	4⅛	Humana	9	101	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	− ⅝
15¼	6⅝	HuffnEF .52	8	161	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
19⅞	14½	Huyck .40	14	43	17	16⅝	16⅞	− ⅛
7⅝	4½	Hydromil .84	4	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16½	10⅝	ICInds 1.20	5	281	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅝
77	62	ICInds pf 6		8	71¼	69½	69½	− 7⅝
35¼	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		6	35¼	35	35¼	− ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	ICN Pharm		65	.4⅝	.4¼	.4⅝	
29	23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	33	26	27⅞	28	
18⅝	11½	IdealBasic 1	7	21	16½	16¼	16⅝	− ⅛
81	51	Ideal pfA.75		1	71	71	71	
7½	2⅝	IdeaTay .10f	6	152	7	6⅝	7	− ⅛
1⅞	4⅛	IDS Rlt .71p		77	.5⅝	.4⅝	.4⅝	− ⅛
28½	17½	IllPow 2.20	10	294	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	
39½	29	IlPow pf3.78		z200	39	39	39	
27½	17	ITW .50	15	7	27	27	27	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	215	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
39½	28⅛	INA Cp 3.10	11	121	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Income Cap		11	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8⅛	7½	IncCCu .92e		12	9	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	IndianGas 2	9	10	20½	19⅝	20½	
85	70⅛	IndiM pf8.68		z100	75	75	75	+ ½
26⅝	13	IndpIPL 1.82	10	238	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅝
16⅛	10	IndiNat 1.20	21	103	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
8	5½	Inexco Oil		158	7½	6⅞	7	
94⅝	61⅛	Inger R 2.48	14	150	97	79⅝	80⅝	+ 1⅝

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	38	IngR pf2.35		32	51½	50¼	51¼	+ ½
44½	32⅝	InlInt 2.40e	5	97	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅞
8½	5⅛	Inmem .40	5	20	7⅛	7½	7½	− ⅝
8½	5⅝	Inslco .70	5	92	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
13	10½	Insl. ptA1.25		78	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
40½	27½	InsprCop 2	15	12	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	InsIfl InvTr		9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7½	4⅝	Integon .28	7	10	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
35⅞	18⅛	Interco 1.45	8	107	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅝	Intrcntl Div	6	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	27	Interlake 2a	3	46	31⅝	31¼	31½	
227⅝	157⅛	IBM 6	17	711	215⅝	211⅛	211½	− 1½
33⅛	23⅞	IntPlav .80b	38	174	32¼	31⅛	31⅝	+ ½
30½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	265	31¼	27⅛	28	
11⅛	6⅛	IntHd .46e		8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	5	390	42⅛	41	41⅛	− ⅝
11⅛	6½	Int Mining	11	93	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	
26	17⅝	IntMulti 1.36	6	x26	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅝	IntNick 1.40a	7	242	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
54⅛	34⅝	IntPaper 2	8	399	51¼	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅝
6½	4⅛	IntRect .12e	7	44	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	7	727	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
48	32⅝	IntTT pfI4		1	46½	46½	46½	
49⅝	34⅛	IntTT pfI4.50		12	48⅝	48½	48⅝	
44½	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		5	44½	44½	44½	− ⅝
46½	32⅝	IntTT pfK4		47	45⅝	45	45½	
36½	27	ITT pfN2.25		99	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		4	52	52	52	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅞	Intrnce 1.20	7	73	19⅞	18½	19½	+ ⅝
61	47⅝	Intrnce pf 5		1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅝
16⅞	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	6	80	17¼	15⅛	17	+ 1⅞
14½	5	IntrBrd .10e	10	322	14½	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	InlrsPw 1.40	10	16	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
5⅝	3	IntrsIn .34	4	7	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅝
28⅞	12½	Iowa Beef	4	220	28⅞	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Iowa El 1.30	164	42	13⅝	13	13⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.56	8	44	18½	18	18	− ½
21	16½	IowaPw 1.84	8	60	21⅛	20⅞	21	
17⅛	14⅝	IowaPS 1.52	7	70	17⅛	17	17	
47½	29⅛	Ipco Hosp	10	120	29⅞	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	8	230	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅝
14⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		386	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅝
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	525	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅝
5½	2⅛	IU Int A		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅝

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	8	JamesF .56	9	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
9½	5⅛	Jantzen .70	5	11	9⅛	14½	14½	
11½	5⅝	JapanF .90e		493	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
38	28⅝	JeffPilot .72	16	32	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	− ⅛
115	101	JerC pf 13.50		z30	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ 4
87	77	JerCe pf8.36		z190	84	82½	82½	− ½
70	57	JerCe pf7.68		z10	70	70	70	
39½	23½	JerCen pf 4		z200	38	37½	38	+ 2½
25⅞	17½	JewelC .20	9	65	24	22⅝	23⅝	+ 1⅛
5	2⅝	Jewelcor	1	69	22	3½	3⅝	− ⅛
47⅝	22⅞	JimWalter 1	10	184	42	41	41	− ⅛
47⅛	28	JimW pfl.60		19	43⅝	44⅝	44⅝	− ½
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.52e		13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
21⅛	18	JHani 1.68e		37	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	− ½
24⅛	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	9	1338	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅞	JohnJn .88a	34	294	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	
13⅛	8	JohnCon .80	15	87	12	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	5	JonLon .40	24	70	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	3	10	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23	11⅛	Joslens 1	9	4	23	23	23	
62	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.60	15	107	87½	84⅝	84	+ 1
5½	2⅝	Justice Mfg		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	221	30⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ 2⅝
55	40½	KalA pf 4.12		1	50	50	50	+ 5⅝
7⅝	4⅛	KalsCam .50	15	28	6⅛	4⅝	6⅛	− ⅛
14	3	KalCo pf1.37		3	13	13	13	− ⅛
16	9⅝	KaneMill .24	4	17	15½	14⅝	15⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	35	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
48	43½	KCPL pf4.35		z10	47	47	47	+ ½
43⅞	39	KCPL pf3.80		z110	41	40	41	+ ½
18½	10⅛	KC Soth Tr	4	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		y100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	17⅛	KanGEI 1.60	7	31	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
17	14½	KanNeb 1.32	8	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅛	KanPL 1.52	9	26	16⅝	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Katy Ind	5	6	4	4	4	− ⅛
14½	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		x5	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3	KauBd .04p		319	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Kawecki .40	7	20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅝
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	33	129	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	− 1⅛
7	3⅝	KeeneCp .30	6	63	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Keller .20	5	33	7⅛	7	7⅛	
19½	14	Kellogg .70	19	118	19⅝	19¼	19½	
10⅝	6⅝	Kellwood .80	5	26	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
29½	27	Kennecott 2	6	16	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
41	21⅝	Kenmcott 2	9	797	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	KyUnl 1.74	12	40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	KerrMcGe 1	18	211	95½	93½	94⅛	− ½
20	15	KeystCons 1	5	162	22	20⅝	21⅞	+ 1⅛
21⅛	9⅝	Kiddde .80	49	231	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
45½	25	Kid pfA2.20	7	10	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
34⅝	24⅛	KimbCl 1.60	7	643	29⅝	28½	28½	− ⅛
9⅛	5½	KingDSt .40	6	151	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅝
16⅛	11⅛	KirschCo .90	8	72	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅝
25½	15⅛	KLM AirFln	4		22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
31⅛	14⅝	KnigwKd .54	15	15	30½	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Koehrg 1.30p	6	47	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
61½	24⅝	Koppr 2.40	7	195	64	62⅝	63⅝	− 2⅝
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z90	48	48	48	+ ½
4⅝	3⅛	Koracrip Ind	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
42	34⅛	Kraftco 1.92	12	240	39	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
31½	28⅝	Kresge5 .24	35	873	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Kroehler .MI		12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	Kroger 1.34	7	120	22	21⅛	21⅝	
7⅝	4½	Kysor .40	4	60	6	5⅝	6	

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅝	12⅝	LaGas 1.60	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	LamSess .1b	3	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	LamBrt .72	7	59	11	10⅝	10⅝	− ½
8½	3½	LaerSieg .28	7	243	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅝	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
27⅛	12⅝	Leasvy .60b	10	9	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
13⅛	8½	LeeDen .50	7	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Leesona .68	4	242	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	LehCrk .80	7	10	12	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	23	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17	6½	LV In pfl.50		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛

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(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19½	14¾	SquarD 1.10	13	51	18⅞	17¾	18⅞+	⅞
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	19	273	35¾	37¼	37¼—	¼
45⅞	24⅞	Staley Mfg	6	135	46¼	42½	42½—	1⅞
25⅝	19⅝	StPoor .92a		33	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	17	80	71	70	70⅛+	1
50⅝	26¼	StBPaint .32	30	18	45⅛	44½	45⅛+	⅝
32⅝	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	688	32⅛	31⅝	32	
47¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	672	49⅛	48½	48⅞+	1⅛
75¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	22	257	74	72⅞	74 +	1¾
54½	50	SO Oh pf3.75		y20	54	54	54 +	1
10½	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	155	9¾	9⅝	9½+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	StdProd .66	9	13	7⅞	7½	7⅝+	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Standox .52	4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	8	43	18	17½	18 +	¼
8½	6	Stanrav .60	8	12	7⅝	7½	7½	
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	9	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
4⅛	1½	StaMul Inv		20	2½	2½	2½	
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		x12	11⅛	11	11	
75	49	StauCh 2.20	8	219	76½	75¾	76 +	1¼
6⅝	4⅝	Sterchi .43	9	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	15	622	20⅝	20⅛	20¼—	½
17	8	Sterndnt .45	9	61	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
17⅝	10⅞	StevensJ .68	8	455	19	17¾	18½+	⅝
24⅞	17	StewWe 1.92	7	8	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
18⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	68	18	17¾	17¾	
12⅝	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		240	11¾	11¾	11¾	
63¾	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	12	205	66¼	63¾	65½+	2⅝
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	21	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
17⅞	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	6	30	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
14¼	12½	Storge Tech	9	115	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅞
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	57	18½	18	18¼+	⅜
11	6⅛	StrldRlte .70	7	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
32⅞	19	StuWor 1.32	16	x30	32¼	32	32½+	½
59	46	StuWr pfB5		x1	57¼	57¼	57¼+	½
25½	14	StW pfA1.40		x1	24½	24½	24½+	⅜
27⅞	11⅛	Suave Shoe	7	79	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
78½	11⅞	SubProGs 1	7	68	18	17½	18 +	1
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .30		x20	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+	⅛
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	9	11	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	182	35⅝	34¾	35 +	¼
40½	22½	Sun O pf2.25		26	37½	36¼	37	
21	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	37	21¼	20¾	20¾—	¼
26¼	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	8	192	25⅝	24½	25⅛+	⅞
15¼	9	SunshMg .36	15	61	14½	14	14½+	⅛
25⅝	15	SupValu .96	9	46	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+	⅝
225	153	Supr Oil 1.40	14	12	217	213½	213½—	3½
5⅞	3	SupmkG .28	13	26	4	4	4	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Superscope	4	73	13⅞	12½	13⅞+	1⅜
6⅞	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	14	9	6½	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	x6	6½	6½	6½	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	10	55	20¼	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
41½	28	Sybrn pf2.40		10	37½	37	37 +	1
7⅝	3	Systron Don	29	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅝	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	10	23⅞	23⅝	23½+	½
4½	2⅛	Talcott Nat		10	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	99	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		45	10¾	10½	10¾+	¼
17¾	9½	TampaE .96	12	101	17⅛	16⅞	17	
45	15⅝	Tandy Corp	13	1307	47½	44¾	46⅛+	1⅞
7	4	Teepan .20		130	7½	7	7⅜+	⅜
7½	4⅝	Technitr	6	139	7¼	6¾	7 +	⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	13	56	11	10⅝	10¾—	⅛
30½	18⅞	Tektronx .20	13	193	38¾	37¾	38¼	
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	24	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
25⅞	9½	Teledyn .32t	13	263	23⅝	22½	22½—	1⅞
57¼	48¾	Teledyn pf 6		3	58	57¾	58 +	¼
9½	1½	Telesmpf		503	8⅝	8	8⅝—	⅛
2½	⅞	Telex Cp	21	77	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+	½
25	19⅝	Tenneco 1.60	6	446	24¼	23½	24⅛+	¼
92	1⅛	74 Tenne pf5.50		3	91	90⅝	91 +	⅛
20⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	4	290	19¾	19¼	19¼—	¼
27½	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	1416	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜—	⅛
39½	28¼	TexCom .90	14	79	39½	39⅛	39½+	⅜
37⅝	26⅝	TexEstr 1.70	9	216	37½	35½	35½—	1½
33⅝	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	43	30⅞	30¼	30¼+	⅞
34⅛	23⅞	TexInst 1.20	6	439	32⅛	31	31⅛—	⅜
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	13	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
114½	61	TexInst 1	32	225	109⅞	108½	108½—	½
9⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	6	193	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	10	305	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅜
32¼	28¾	TexPLd .70e	30	12	31	30½	30½—	⅜
25	18	TexUt 1.24	12	466	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	
6⅛	2⅝	Textl Ind		55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
24½	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	195	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
29¾	20¼	Textr pf2.08		15	30⅝	29½	29½—	¾
24½	15	Textr pfl.40		11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	¼
17⅝	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	143	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅝
46½	25¾	ThomBet .72	22	58	42	41	41½—	1⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	12	14	8⅝	8⅛	8½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	8	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Tl Corp 1	17	217	15⅝	15½	15¾+	⅛
40	30¼	TidwatM .70	9	202	40¼	39⅝	40 +	1⅛
14	7½	TigerInt .40	11	558	13¾	13½	13½+	⅛
53½	24¾	Timeinc 2	11	384	53¾	52½	53½+	1¼
19⅝	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	132	18	17⅝	18 +	¼
36	24¾	Timkn 1.50a	6	35	34¾	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		41	12⅛	11¾	12⅛+	⅜
7¼	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	8	48	22½	21¾	22½+	⅞
19	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	15	309	10⅞	9½	10⅝+	1⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	15	64	28⅞	28½	28⅝+	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	11	67	33	31½	32 —	1½
12½	5⅛	Trans W A r		673	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		17	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
12⅛	7¼	TranWF .16	9	123	13	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
9⅝	6	Transem .59	14	498	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
21½	17½	Traninc 1.84		x49	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
9⅝	7¼	Transco .80	13	698	9½	9¼	9⅜	
7⅞	5⅞	Transcn .45	5	59	6⅛	6	6	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	5	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
17⅞	12¼	Tranwy 1.40	6	116	17⅞	17⅝	17½+	⅜
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	12	222	27⅝	27⅛	27½+	⅛
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		95	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
19⅞	16	TriCon 1.25b		169	19⅝	18⅞	19½+	⅞
4⅞	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16	11⅝	Trialnd .50a	3	35	12¾	12½	12¾	
11	5⅛	TrianPic .40	82	39	11⅝	10¾	11½+	⅜
28⅞	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	109	21¾	21	21⅝+	⅝
24	13¾	Tropicen .20	20	171	24⅛	23½	23¾+	⅜
25⅝	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	251	25⅝	25⅛	25½+	⅜
64	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		8	64	63	63½+	1
12⅛	7⅝	TucsonG .96	8	193	11⅞	11½	11¾	
14⅝	5¼	TwenCen .40	10	1095	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝+	1⅛
18⅞	8½	TycoLb .10e	12	537	19⅝	17½	18½+	⅝
24⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	5	33	23½	22⅞	23	

U - V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23	13⅝	UALIn .60a	6	483	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
22½	13¾	UAL pf.40		2	20¾	20¾	20¾+	1¾
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	26	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	¼
14⅛	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	6	13½	13½	13½	
11⅝	8½	UMCInd 1	6	65	10	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.95e	9	1	43½	43½	43½	
9⅝	6¾	UnBanc .84b	6	210	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	42	67⅝	66¾	67⅝+	¾
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	507	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	10	76	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2¼	Union Corp	11	93	7⅛	6¾	6¾—	½
13¼	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	9	208	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
80	67⅝	UnEl 71pf 8		1	77	77	77 +	2
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		4	69½	69	69	
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z60	43	42¼	42¼+	½
26¾	23⅞	UnEl pf2.72		9	26	25¾	25¾—	¼
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	43	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
45	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	234	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		35	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛+	1
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	202	76½	75¼	76¼+	1½
14⅛	11	UnPac pf.47		5	13	13	13	
3⅛	1¾	Uniona Inc		57	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	254	8⅛	8	8	
81¾	66½	Uniryal pfB		z60	77	76¼	77 +	⅜
8	3½	Unit Brands		92	5½	5¼	5¼	
8⅛	5⅜	UnBrnd pfA		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	UnitCp .90e		77	7¼	7½	7⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	U Fin Cal .20	6	44	7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
11¾	6⅝	UnGasP .72	10	325	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	34	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
11	6½	UnitInd .36b	7	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	UnItin pf.42		3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
5¼	1⅞	Unitinn .10		32	4¼	3⅞	4 —	⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	18	11¼	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .38	8	78	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅝
19½	8	Un Nucir	247	666	20	19½	19⅝+	½
2⅛	1⅛	UnIPk Min		19	2¼	2	2	⅛
11½	6	UnitRefg .48	5	169	12	10½	11⅝+	1⅛
34⅞	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	90	35	34⅝	35 +	⅛
17¼	12¼	USFos 1.50e		x17	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	184	19	17½	17½—	½
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		14	23⅞	23½	23½	
7½	2TIS	Home		191	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
4	2½	US Ind .33r		227	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	11	1922	12⅞	11⅝	11⅞—	⅜
4⅞	2½	US RltyInv		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
12¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	6	21	11½	11¼	11½	
65⅝	38¼	US Sil 2.80	5	565	61⅞	60⅝	60⅞—	⅜
20⅝	13¾	USTobac .90	12	537	19⅝	17½	18½+	⅝
67	27¼	Unit Tech 2	9	388	62⅛	61	61¾+	⅞
139¾	86¼	UnTech pf 8		135	140⅛	138	139¾	
15¾	12½	UnTel 1.08	10	249	16	15⅝	15¾—	
1⅞	7-16	UnTel wt		114	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
23⅝	16⅛	UnTj 2pfI.50		13	20	19⅞	20	
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	12	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
29	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	4	8	28	27¾	27¾—	¼
40	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	13	40¾	39⅝	40¾+	¾
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	177	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	¼
53	30	Upjohn .96	19	422	43⅞	42⅞	43⅛+	⅜
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	8	384	16⅝	15⅞	16 +	⅝
10½	8½	UsLifeF .96a		46	10⅛	10	10⅛	
20	12	USM stpl.20	4	30	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
26½	19⅝	USM pf2.10		3	26½	26	26 —	⅛
16½	14½	USM pf1.50		z50	15½	15½	15½	
74⅞	39	Utahintl 1	20	x426	74⅞	73	73¾+	1⅞
28⅞	23½	UtahPL 2.36	9	108	28⅞	28¼	28¼—	¼
24¼	17	UV Ind 1.10	3	x94	22¾	22½	22¾+	⅜
57	50¼	UV In pfl.50		x4	56½	55¼	56½+	2⅝
12½	6½	Varian .20	14	4744	15⅝	11⅛	15¼+	3⅞
27⅝	23¼	Veeder 1.72	6	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3z	Vendo Co		48	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
6	2	Venice .20	31	85	6¼	6	6¼+	⅜
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		20	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	¼
35⅝	21½	Veto Offsh	17	248	34⅞	34¼	34⅞+	⅝
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	9	76	24	23½	23¾+	⅜
10	2¾	Viacom Int	12	36	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		22	5¾	5½	5⅝	

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	8¼	VaElPw 1.18	8	659	13⅝	13	13¼	
88	70	VaEP pfB.24		230	83½	83½	83½+	1
77	69½	VE 72 pf7.72		2400	72½	72½	72½+	
77	59	VaEP pf7.45		z63	75	75	75	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z120	69¾	69½	69¾+	⅜
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z100	50¼	50¼	50¼+	½
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z23	47	47	47	
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z50	42	41¾	42 +	2
7¾	3¾	Vernsdg Inc	14	66	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8¼	VSI Korp .60	6	2	14	14	14	
33⅝	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	22	33¼	32⅞	33 +	⅜

W - X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅞	12¼	Wachova .76	11	80	25½	24⅞	24⅞—	⅝
52	27¾	Wach pf2.20		33	37⅞	37½	37½+	⅛
49⅝	21½	WachRl .04p		33	31	31	31	
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	69	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
44	29⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	27	31½	30¾	30¾—	¾
25⅛	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	10	23	22⅝	22⅞+	⅜
10½	6	WallMur .60	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅞	9½	WallMart .12	24	21	25	24½	24⅞	
15⅝	6⅝	WangL .08b	17	95	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	½
9½	4⅝	Ward Foods	24	9	9	8¾	8½—	⅛
9⅛	7¼	Warnaco .80	8	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅝
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅝
17⅛	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	282	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
63	40	WrnC pf4.55		2	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛+	⅜
34⅞	17	WrnC pf1.25		4	24½	24	24 +	1½
37⅞	25	WarnerL 92	18	283	37⅞	35⅝	37 +	¼
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	10	18	20⅝	20	20⅝+	⅜
13¾	12	WashGs 1.89	5	27	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
25⅝	22⅞	WasN pf2.50		15	27	26¼	26¼—	⅝
15⅝	12¾	WashSt 1a	3	18	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	39	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	11	52	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
25⅞	11⅛	WatKnJ .20e	19	175	35½	34	34 —	⅜
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	22	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
15½	10½	WayG pfI 60		2	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	7	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
16½	10¾	Wean pf.54k		2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅝
7⅛	4½	Wealthrd .40	6	63	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅞	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	56	4¼	4	4	
9⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	7	23	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞—	⅜
21⅝	15	WellsMkt .60	9	11	20⅛	20¼	20¼—	⅛
11½	9⅝	Welbilt Corp		11	11	11	11	
20½	17⅞	WellFgo .96	7	51	19⅝	19½	19¾	
7	2½	WellFlor .10p		52	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅜
23	19⅝	WstcTr 1.80	7	4	21½	21½	21½	
27⅞	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	7	84	35¼	37½	35 + 1	
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	7	247	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅞	15⅝	WnBnc 1.20	7	92	25⅞	25	25½+	1
14⅞	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	202	15½	15	15½+	⅛
8⅞	6	WnFac Ind	7	34	7½	7	7½+	⅜
14⅛	8¼	WnPublh .30	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	52	138	14¼	13⅞	14	
42½	36	WnUn pf4.60		11	43¼	43	43¼+	⅜
45	32½	WnUn pf4.50		2	47	46	47 +	1
13¼	9⅝	WestgEl .97	53	712	19	18⅝	19 +	½
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	69	27½	27⅛	27¼	
12⅞	12	Weyerhs 1.28	7	4	16	15¾	16 +	⅜
43½	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	22	740	40½	39⅞	40 +	½
19⅞	10⅛	WhelPry .40	12	194	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛
21⅞	18	WhelP 1.40b	1	24	22⅝	23	23½+	⅛
60	51	WhelPit pf 6	5	z60	52½	58⅝	58¼+	⅛
50¼	41	WhelPit pf 5		z100	49	49	49	
27	15⅞	Whirlpol .80	45	191	27½	27⅛	24½+	⅜
23	8¾	WhitCon .90	7	359	23⅝	23	23⅝—	⅜
24½	29	WhitC pfC 3		34	24	24	24 +	1
10⅝	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	4	125	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	WhitNat .60b	10	220	4	2⅝	3⅞—	⅛
14⅝	7⅞	WickrsCrp 1	8	188	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛
4½	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
37⅞	25¾	WilmsCo .60	7	532	35⅝	34¼	34⅝—	⅝
54	29¾	WilmsCo wt		29	49⅝	48⅞	49 +	½
39⅞	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	13	55	39½	37¾	37¾—	1
50	37	WinnDix B		3	48	48	48 —	1⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Wintmn .80a		256	6⅛	5⅞	6	
21½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	144	28½	23	28½	
102	89¾	WiSE pf8.90		z40	99½	98½	98½	
88	81½	WiSE pf7.75		z250	64½	64	64	—21½
19⅞	17½	Wisc Gas wt		71	18½	18	18⅛+	⅛
15⅝	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	9	28	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
27½	17⅛	Wilco 1.20	6	21	23	22½	22½—	½
42	42⅝	Wilco pf2.65		2	57	57	57 +	1½
3⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	13	25	3	2⅞	3	⅛
15¼	6⅝	Womc'co .56	10	82	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+	⅜
18	7	WoodsCp .48	9	39	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17½	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	352	15⅞	15¼	15¾+	⅞
29	21	Wolw pf2.20	1		27½	27½	27½+	¼
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	14	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	
64⅝	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	13	58⅞	58½	58⅞+	¼
5½

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)					
4⅝	CasCbl Com	22	12	14¾	13⅞	14	—¼
2	Craig Corp	4	13	3¾	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
2½	CramrE .11t	5	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5⅛	Crompton		5	9	9	9	— ½
19⅝	Cross AT .84	12	57	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	CwnCPt .60r	3	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
3	CRS Ds .10e	9	107	11⅝	10⅝	11	+ ¾
3¾	CrutcR .55e	13	284	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
8¾	CrystHO .40e	6	62	13½	13	13	— ⅜
3¼	Cubic Cp .20		46	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	Curtis Math		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	D						
2¼	Damson Oil	23	26	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
5	Del Labs .24	6	11	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
28	Danlell .28b	9	9	34½	34	34½	— ¼
3½	DeJurA .10e	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5¼	Delm Pd .54	12	16	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
5⅝	DayMin .10e	68	116	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
2⅛	Dataprod	7	123	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	DTatEr .28e	6	67	9⅝	8⅞	9	
14¾	Depslir 1.44	4	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
½	DeRose Ind		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2½	Dev Cp Am		7	4½	4½	4½	
18½	DiamM Drll	7	118	29¼	27½	28⅜	+ ⅞
1⅞	Diebold VC		2	3	3	3	
4⅝	Digicon Inc	11	100	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
7-16	Diodes Inc		9	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	Diversey .76	9	137	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
½	Divrsf In wt		37	½	⅜	½	+1-16
5¾	Dblyn Car	7	23	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
17⅝	Dome Petri	12	62	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	Donkeny .30	3	x3	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
3⅝	DowneyS .30	5	15	8⅞	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
12	DrexUtl 1.20		12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
4½	Driver Harr	6	23	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
4½	DrgFair .40	6	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
½	Dunlop .07c		5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
11⅝	DuptePd .60	3	42	21⅝	20¼	21	+ ⅝
4½	Durr Tst .20b	9	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
1⅞	Dynlch .05e	9	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	Dynell .14t	19	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	E						
⅜	Eagle Cloth	16	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	ErtSchelr .36	28	60	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	Earth R .60	7	284	14½	14	14	+ ⅜
18⅝	EastonO .10r	10	12	25⅛	25½	25½	
⅝	EckMar Cp	137	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	Ecodyne	12	108	8½	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅞
16½	Edgilon .58r	2	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¼
1	Edmas Cp		5	3	3	3	
2⅝	Edo Corp	11	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2½	Egan Mc .20	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
3½	EnrnhPh .70	4	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	Elcor Chm	11	180	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	El Hose .40	6	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
1¾	ElAutD .21t	5	98	3⅛	2½	3	+ ½
1	Elect Assist	6	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	ElecEcog .32	3	6	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
15-16	Elect Resch	12		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	ElectricLa 1	9	20	18½	18	18½	— ⅜
7	ELT .10e	5	104	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	EpkoSb .64a	7	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
4½	ErcsFEC .44	4	10	6⅝	6½	6½	
⅞	Ero Ind	2	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	Espey Mfg	31	6	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
25⅝	Esst Rnd Rel	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
2½	EssexCh .20	6	65	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
4⅛	EvansAr .16b	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	Execuflm .23t		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
	F						
3⅝	Fabian .40b	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅝	FabrICR .12	11	46	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	Fairfld Nob	15	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
3	Fairmnt Ch	29	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	FalconS .40	3	160	33¼	31⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
7½	Fam Dol Str	45	71	5¼	4½	5	+ ⅜
⅞	Family Rec	16	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅝	FannyF .42t	24	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
⅜	Fash Fabric		16	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7⅝	FayOrg .84e	12	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
1	FDI Inc .81e		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
19½	FedRlt .99e	9	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
1	Fed Resrces		68	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
16½	FedMart .60	5	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
8⅝	Felmnt .12e	10	39	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	Felsway .22	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2	Fibrebrd wt		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	FidelcG .36e	8	x16	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ¼
5-32	FidelcGr wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	Film Cp Am		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	Filmways	6	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
5¼	FinSanB .20	7	45	12⅞	12⅝	12½	— ¼
3⅝	FinGen .36b	10	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
8¼	Fst Conn 1	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	FstDenv Mt		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	T Dnv wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅝	Fst SL .24b	6	5	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	Fst Va Mtg		2	2⅝	2½	2½	
⅛	FstVaMr wt		60	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
3½	Fstmark .24	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	FtschrP .48t	10	22	13	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
1⅞	FlaggInd .12	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	Flagstaff		5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6½	Flight Safty	16	18	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
⅝	Flock Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	Fla Capital	5	2	2	2	2	
2¼	FlaRck .10e	21	5	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	FlukeJ .72t	10	7	23⅝	23½	23½	
3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5	Foote Minl	5	12	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
25⅝	Foote pf2.20		3	34	34	34	+ ½
57½	FordCan 5e	4	x120	71½	70¼	71½	+ 1⅜
16⅝	Forest Labs		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	FoxStP .36	8	46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	FPA Corp		2	3	3	3	
2	Franklin Rl	14	2	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
4	FranNu .32	8	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7¾	Frantz .56a	4	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	6	67	29⅝	28⅛	29½	+ ⅜
4½	Friedm .18a	3	11	5⅝	5½	5½	
1⅛	Friend Frst	11	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	11	164	13	12¼	13	+ ⅝
6⅞	Frightronic	22	53	16½	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	Frontier Air	4	18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	G						
1½	Galaxy Cpt		68	4⅝	3½	4½	+ ⅜
5	Garan .32b	5	16	6½	6¼	6¼	
2	Garind .07p	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅞	Gaynor Stel		5	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅝	Gearhart .40	9	302	32⅛	30⅝	32	+ 1⅝
1⅛	Gen Recral	4	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1½	Gen Resrch		13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
½	Gen Resrcs		16	⅝	13-16	13-16	
2⅝	Generics Cp	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2½	Genge Inc		6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
1	Genisco Tch	9	2	2	2	2	
1½	Gerber Sci		13	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	GiantFd .80	7	4	15	14⅞	15	
9	Giant Y .40a	27	82	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	GITRIt .96e	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	Gladding Cp		12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅞	Glasrock Pr		8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
18½	Glatfelter 2	4	7	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ½
3⅝	Glen Ger .16	10	15	4⅞	4	4⅞	
4⅝	GlenDis .29t	13	5	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
3½	Globelnd .40	5	15	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
4⅝	Glosser .35	5	21	8½	8	8½	+ ½
4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	11	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
2⅝	Glover Inc		5	4	4	4	— ½
3	Gldblatt .34	44	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
28	Golden Cycl	40	44	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
1½	Gold W Mob		29	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
7-16	Goldfield Cp		77	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
2⅝	Goodrch wt		26	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	Gorin Sirs		9	3½	2⅞	3	+ ¼
2⅛	Gouldinc wt		10	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
10⅝	Grainger .30	20	572	25⅝	24¼	25¼	+ ⅝
3⅝	GrandA .05e	11	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
7-16	Granite Mst		27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	GlAm Ind	3	3	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2½	GlBasin Pet	34	40	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
11	Gt Lk Ch .16	14	63	27⅛	26¼	26¾	+ ⅝
2⅝	GlScotS .10r	6	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
⅜	Greenmen	7	10	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅝	GreenHy .12	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	GRI Co .40	4	109	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	Griesdk .90e		2	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	Grow C .32b	7	13	7⅝	7	7	
½	Gruen Ind		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13-16	GSC En .40c	15	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
¼	GuardMt wt		12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2	Guilford .20	438	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅛	GulMARlt wt		35	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-32
2⅝	GultHep Fin	3	12	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	Gtstrm LD	9	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
	H						
2½	HampD .15e	3	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	Hamptn Ind		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7½	Hanovr Petr	13	40	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
3⅝	HanSo 1.63e	3	7	4½	4	4	— ½
19½	Harland .22	19	7	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
5⅛	Harmn .10r	5	12	14½	14½	14½	
6⅝	HartzMt Cp	19	28	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	Harvey Grp		35	15-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
1⅝	Hasbro Ind	73	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5	Hasting .40a	6	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	HawaiA .10r	3	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
2⅞	HealthM .20	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11-16	Heinick Insl	35	52	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	Heilmn .15p		27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅝	Hemdale En	3	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	Her Mal .48	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
2½	HIG Inc .15r	5	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
7½	HiShea .07h	10	5	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
6	Hipotnic .20	22	19	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
1⅝	Hofmn Ind	4	7	2½	2⅜	2½	
1⅝	Holly Corp	5	201	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
3¼	Horn Hardrt		11	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	HosptA .87e	7	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	HosMtg wt		15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	HosMtr In	9	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	Hotell 1.91e	8	23	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
3⅝	House&Vi .32	8	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
19⅝	HousOil .40	13	585	27⅛	25⅝	27	+ ⅝
¾	Howell Ind	4	10	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ¼
18⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	9	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	HudB O 1.20	10	5	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
1⅝	Hudson Gen		92	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
4	Huffmn .40e		33	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1½	HumtHlt .10e	6	6	3	3	3	
11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	160	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
2	Hycel Inc	44	60	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
	I-J-K						
7⅝	ICM R 1.39e	7	29	10½	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
6½	IMC Magnet	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	Imper Ind	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
22	ImpOil A .80	13	63	28⅝	28	28	— 1
2	Incoterm A	488	99	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	+ ½
9-16	Inflight Svc	3	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	Instron .20	10	23	6	6	6	
⅛	Instrum Svs	16	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1-16	Intbart Res		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13-16	Intrmedco	9	25	2½	2¼	2½	
5-16	Intl Bankmt	93	27			⅞	15-16—1-16
6⅝	IntCour .24	16	x56	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
1⅛	Int Foodsvc		57	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅝	IntFuneral S	5	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	IntGenIn .70	4	9	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	Int Prot .10		9	2⅝	25	2⅞	
1⅛	IntSeawF Tr		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12-16	Int Stretch		4	1½	1½	1½	
18⅝	IntSvCon .25	17	x10600	31	29½	29¾	— ⅛
7-16	Interphoto		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	Interpool	7	179	18½	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅞
6	Intrsyst .40	8	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
6⅛	Interwey Cp	4	26	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
1	Investm Flg	8	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
NNL	InDiv A 1.80	6	16	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
5⅝	InvDlVB .45	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16½	Ionics Inc	22	27	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝	+
9½	IrogSrd .16	9	x2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	Irvin Indust	5	27	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅜
5	ISC Fnl .30	8	41	5½	4½	5⅛	+ ½
7⅝	Itel Corp	5	61	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	Jaclyn .30a	6	6	7½	7½	7½	
11½	Jacobs Eng	5	33	11	10	11	+ 1⅝
4⅝	Jamswy .60t	8	33	4⅛	3⅞	4	
2⅝	Jetronic Ind	5	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
38	18½ John Pd .25	17	15	23½	23	23	— ⅜
5	2¼ Juniper Pet	11	50	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼ Jupiter Ind	4	13	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	4⅝ Kalsrlnd .36	5	201	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅝
1½	⅝ Kalvex Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅛ KaneMll wt		12	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	17 KaneBSv .90	8	30	25⅛	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
51	42 KnGE pf4.50		230	47½	47½	47½	— ½
3⅝	2⅝ Kay Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
4½	3 KenwinS .34	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝ Kawane .48a	6	118	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
3	1⅛ Key Co .08		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝ Kin Ark Crp	1	73	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4½	1⅞ Kingstip .16	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
37⅛	25⅝ Kirbylnd .40	8	7	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
8⅝	5⅛ Klklak .60	5	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝ Knicker Toy	6	24	12½	12	12	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅝ Kolmorg .40	7	98	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝ KuhnStr .10	6	2	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
	L						
5⅛	2½ LaBarge .04	4	22	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	3¼ LaRad .04e	9	189	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅞ Lake Shore .10	4	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	2¼ LaPoint .10e	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛ Ladmrk Ld	7	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	4½ LCA Cp .45	12	55	8	8	8	
1⅛	½ LCA Cp wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
8⅝	5⅝ LeaRon .24e	7	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½ LeeCin Cp	8	23	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
19½	12 Lee Enfr .52	9	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3½ Lee Pharm	81	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
4½	2⅝ Lehigh Pres	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	4⅝ Leigh Pr .40	6	18	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝ Lelburn Tec		2	⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛ LesFay .32b	5	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛ LewisBF .24	4	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝ Lightolier	4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅝ Lilli Ann .22	6	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞ LillyLmn A	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1⅛ Lincoln Am	11	52	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞ Lloyds Elec	33	29	4	4	4	
2	1 Lodge S .12e	6	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	7½ Lohmn .60a	7	3	13½	13½	13½	
8¼	2⅝ LoewThe wt		142	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜ Logistic .12e	5	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¼ LaGerSv .50	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20¼	14½ LouisCe 1.26	5	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝ LS Ind .14t	5	4	3	3	3	
4	1⅝ LTVCorp wt		30	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛ Lynch Corp	6	4	2⅛	2	2	
	M-N						
1⅜	⅛ Macrod Ind		52	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	5 Mangood .60	2	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	3½ MedtLfe .20	9	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝ MansdIT .10	21	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	2¼ Marlodud B .20	149	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—1-16
16⅝	14½ MarlcC .60r	5	26	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅛	1 ⅝Marlene Ind	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5	4 MarshF .24		3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3 Marshel Ind	4	47	6½	5⅝	6	— ⅜
19⅝	5⅝ Masnelin .30	7	14	19	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	3½ MaterRe .20	8	x7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	2 MeulBro .10	25	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2¼	⅞ McCrtr wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15	2⅝ McColl Oil	21	320	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
6	2⅝ McDonn .60	5	2	14	14	14	
3⅝	1⅛ McKeon Cn		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅝	1⅛ MDC Corp	8	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11½	8¼ Means FW 1	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9½	6⅝ Medalist .40b	4	x4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3 Medenco .12	6	16	6	6	6	
31⅝	16⅛ MedtaGn .60	11	7	31	31	31	
10⅝	2½ Megolo .05e	6	164	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
11	4⅝ MEM Co .72	4	7	9⅛	8⅞	8¼	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛ Metrocare	10	3	2	1⅞	2	
2	1⅛ Mich Gas!		31	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	11¼ MichSug 1a	1	29	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝ Mich S pf.24		1	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝ Midld Co .10		15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
7½	4⅝ MiddGl .10e	5	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝ Milgo Elect	7	252	20⅝	19⅝	20	
42⅝	7⅝ MillerW .40	11	x600	42¼	41⅝	42	— ⅛
17½	8 Mill Roy .20e	13	10	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
1½	⅝ Mission IT		9	1	15-16	1	
17½	11 MoPac 1.20	4	29	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
17⅞	9 Mitchll 1.57t	7	126	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
4

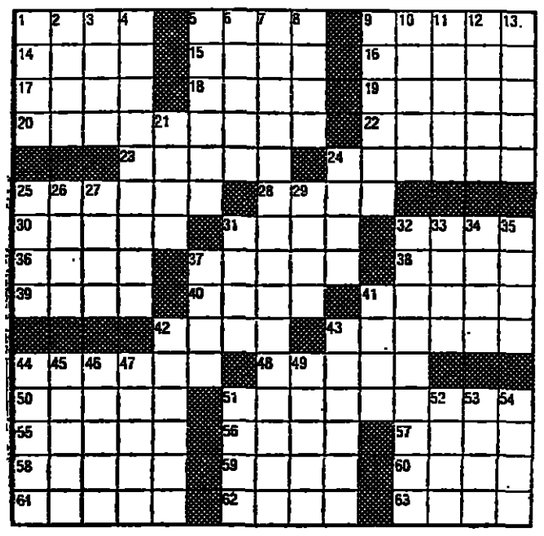
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sneaky back wound
5 Why a crow crows
9 Disreputable places
14 Lake to the Blue Nile
15 At a distance
16 —— Gay, W. W. II plane
17 Author Hoffer
18 —— contendere
19 How Burns's plans went
20 Dressy spots
22 Doctrine
23 Pomeranian variety
24 Vichy premier
25 Did lab work
28 Mideast land
30 Slacken
31 Hitch or granny
32 Pacific pine
36 Source: Abbr.
37 Imprecise
38 Alaskan governor
39 Kind of casting
40 Egyptian dancer
41 Brown Univ. athlete
42 Scope
43 Kitchen gadgets
44 Trifling
48 Foot bones
50 Like a stage whisper
51 Beethoven piano piece
55 City in north Italy
56 Miss Korbut
57 Nurse in India
58 Canary's cousin
59 Port of Yemen
60 —— Strip
61 Upright
62 Starr of football
63 Issue

DOWN

1 Stride
2 Poi source
3 Indigo source
4 In the green-room
5 Like some camera shots
6 "Come Watson, the game is ——"
7 Popular W.W. II song
8 Sellouts
9 Dull
10 Metal casting
11 River for some boatmen
12 Fragrant resin
13 Soviet range
21 Summit
24 Hors-d'oeuvre item
25 Exam aid
26 Uncanny
27 Ship berth
29 Debauchee
31 Salad plant
32 Famed Leningrad museum
33 Malarial fever
34 Hideout
35 Harding and Landers
37 Change
41 Cold wind of Europe
42 Passionate
43 Hooky player
44 Hesitate
45 Birch family member
46 River of France
47 Slip-on garment
49 Indignation
51 Ancient kingdom
52 Priest of a mosque
53 Hitler follower
54 Stairway on the Ganges



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	30	86	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Showers	MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL	25	77	Cloudy
ATHENS	34	93	Fair	MOSCOW	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	31	88	Fair	NEW YORK	31	88	Sunny
BERLIN	21	70	Storm	NICE	23	73	Fair
BRUSSELS	17	63	Fog	OSLO	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	84	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	Overcast
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	28	82	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Cloudy	SOFIA	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair	STOCKHOLM	23	73	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Fair	TEHRAN	34	93	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	21	70	Rain	VENICE	29	84	Fair
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	81	Fair
HELSINKI	18	64	Fog	WARSAW	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	30	86	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	22	72	Cloudy				
LONDON	24	75	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 24, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.87
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd ... $7.62
(w) Apollo (Temous) iss. pr. ... SF68.55
(w) Austral. Select. Fd ... $3.00

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:
— (d) Baerbond ... SF798.85
— (d) Conbar ... SF718
— (d) Grobar ... SF521
— (d) Stockbar ... SF816
(w) Browninvest ... $13.33
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd ... $11.86
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd ... $4.90
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd ... $6.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $14.03
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $9.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF599
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $729.97
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs ... $7.33
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs ... $11.11
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. ... $5.16

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec ... SF384
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF71.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF67.50
— (d) Energievalor ... SF85.00
— (d) Usec ... SF657
— (d) Europavalor ... SF121
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $4.42

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. America Fd ... $9.77
— (w) C.S. Income Fd ... $8.31
(w) D.G.C. ... $41.56
(d) Delta Invest. Fund ... $8.22
(d) Delta Multifund ... $7.72
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ... Yen9.384
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $1.42
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $11.51
(w) Dr. Interca. Inv. Fd ... $11.31
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF955

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
(d) Concentra ... DM20.60
(d) Intl. Rentenfond ... DM71.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia ... $7.55
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $14.58
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd ... $21.64
— (d) Fidelity World Fd ... $9.67
(d) Fiducem ... BF696
(w) First Interd'l Fd ... $120.21
(w) First Int'l healty Sec ... $14.49
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $29.31
(d) First Security Cap Fd ... $33.54
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $86.53
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $20.22
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF1779
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... SF81.65
(d) Fonditalia ... $10.80
(d) Fund of Nations ... $3.92
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) ... $8.52
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus. 6.91

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund ... $10.07
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd ... $24.24
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $5.71
(w) Guardian Gr. Fu. Int'l. ... $7.51
(w) Hausmann Holuga. NV ... $5,380.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet ... $25.63
(d) Icofund ... $9.98
(d) Interfix ... SF286.80
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $10.00
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $86.04
(w) Int'l Income Fund ... $22.82
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ... Can. 4.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $6.55
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. ... $8.93
(r) Invest. Atlantiques ... $37.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $9.50
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $5.60
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $14.90
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $45.35
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $12.00

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust ... $50.31
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $29.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. ... $13.30

(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1635
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $10.15
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ... $17.97
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $24.92

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. ... SF366
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund ... SF364
(w) Luxfund ... $19.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund ... $11.49
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $197
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $362
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $66.14
(w) Nippon Fund ... $34.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $6.17
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $6.96
Pegasus ... $7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc ... $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $21.79
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,890
(d) Renta Capital Fund ... LF3,713
(d) Rentunvest ... LF857
— (d) Safe Fund ... $4.71
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.14
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF55.15

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $12.15

S.M.O. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF23.50
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.82
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. ... $7.66
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM88.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est ... SF1433
— (r) Securswiss ... SF1021
(d) Soros Fund ... $169.66
(w) Star Fund ... $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF435.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF355
— (d) Bond-valor New Ser ... SF196
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF77.50
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF54.66
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) ... $23.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. ... $31.64
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $17.86

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist ... $1.28
+ (r) Do. Accumulation ... $1.54
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Invl ... $2.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ... SF35.25
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF70.25
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF74.00
— (d) Euro Europe Sh ... SF115
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF85.50
— (d) Globinvest ... SF66.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF70.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF348.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF305.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est ... SF176.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM16.05
— (d) Europafonds ... DM38.10
— (d) Unifonds ... DM19.60
— (d) Unirenta ... DM42.20
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM58.85
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd ... $2.53
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd ... $13.07
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $6.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1324.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1434.61
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $415.50
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $35.17
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,500.71

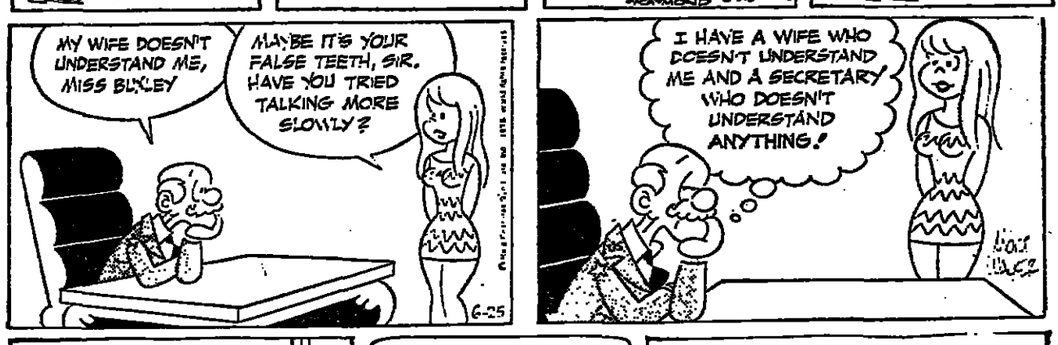
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

B.C.

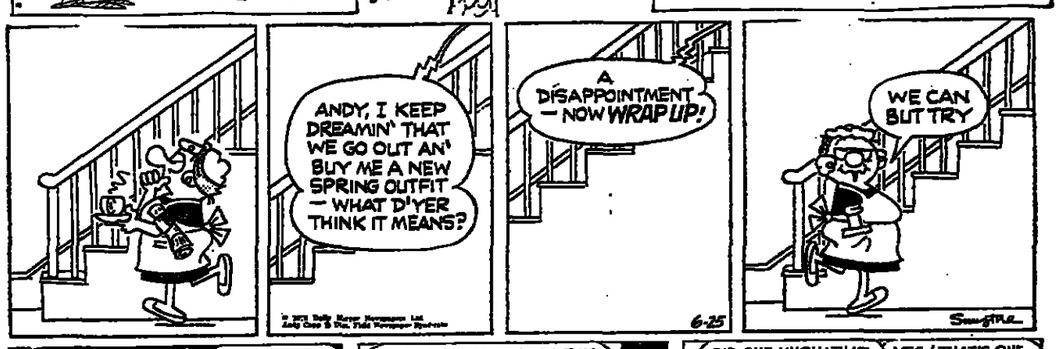
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

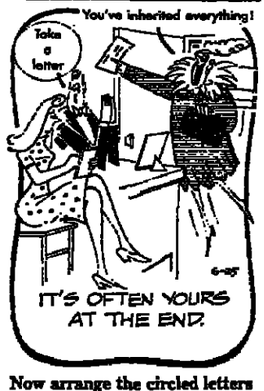
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLOYE

PUGOR

YEKTUR

REBLUT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUAIL RUSTY CIRCUS PLAQUE
Answer: *For statesmen often fired* — SALUTES

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HE'S JUST PRETENDIN' TO BE OLD. I'VE SEEN HIM COME OUT OF THAT DOOR LIKE HE WAS SHOT OUT OF A GUN."

BOOKS

PIECES OF THE FRAME

By John McPhee. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 308 pp. $1

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT makes a piece of John McPhee's reportage so reliably superior—like a bamboo fly-rod or a well-centered postage stamp? Judging from the 11 articles he has gathered together in his 12th and latest book, "Pieces of the Frame" (most of which first appeared in the New Yorker magazine) it is easy to identify the ingredients.

Most obviously, McPhee finds interesting things to write about things like the 1969 Potomac Highland and Middle States Wildwater Canoe Championships ("Reading the River"), or the present status of the search for the Loch Ness monster ("Pieces of the Frame"), or what it's like to play basketball inside the Tower of London ("Basketball and Beefeaters").

Then there is McPhee's facility for dreaming up odd and out-of-the-way approaches to his subjects. Like joining up with a couple of Georgia naturalists in an investigation of the stalking range peripheries of frogs and water moccasins ("Travels in Georgia"). Or contrasting the capitalistic board game of Monopoly with deteriorating Atlantic City, on whose geography and economy Monopoly was originally based ("The Search for Marvin Gardens").

Add to this McPhee's knack for illustrating with amusing anecdotes. Like his vignette of Scotland's best whisky distiller offering McPhee a dram while preparing himself a gin and tonic ("Josie's Well"). Or his story about an American named R. G. MacBeth, whose name is invariably altered by receptionists to Mr. MacDuff.

Throw in McPhee's flair for imparting odd bits of information, like the news that the whites of snapping-turtle eggs refuse to congeal no matter how long they are cooked. And mix in, finally, his comic turns of phrase and his graceful descriptive powers.

In "Centre Court," an account of the 1971 Wimbledon tou ment, he writes: "Over the ' Riggs and Drobny have ' well. Each is twice the strad his former self."

In "Firewood," he show log on fire thus way. "Incande carbon particles, by the ter millions, leap free of the ing wave like banners, as flame."

And there you have an proximate John McPhee rec

Does all this mean that "P of the Frame" is only an occ for sampling a smorgasbort which the reader picks chews? I can't go quite so fa to say that the book is all piece.

Still, a theme does run thro out this collection. It domir such pieces as "Travels in G gia" and "Ranger," in which Phee is occupied with trac professionals as they set a preserving what is left of w life. But it is evident also in "Josie's Well," where a liquor refuses to tamper with his w source; in "Firewood," wher forester discourses on the deli art of thinning a forest, and in "Rainbow," where horse br ers touch on the adverse eff of artificial insemination.

This theme is, of co humankind's confrontation the mysterious beastliness of ture.

If there is a message in collection, it appears to lie at end of the title piece, where ter reporting on the Loch N Phenomena Investigation reau's efforts to identify the p cise nature of the beast (is it magnified newt, a long-nec variety of giant seal, an unexti elasmosaurus"?), he conclu with a description of a frie destroying a harmless snake: hit the snake with the flat of shovel, and it writhed. He hi again. It kept moving. He hit third time, and it stopped. Its derside, whitish green, segmen turned up. The children move for a closer look."

Christopher Lehmann-Haup a book critic for The New Y Times.

New Company Buys the Firm Of Late Hurok

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP).— A new company founded by Roger Hall, former manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, and three Boston businessmen has bought the concert management firm of the late Sol Hurok, it was disclosed yesterday.

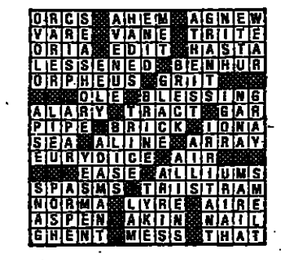
The Massachusetts-based American Management Corp. bought Hurok Concerts Inc., founded by Mr. Hurok more than a half-century ago, from General Electric. GE had administered the organization under a now-defunct subsidiary. No purchase price was disclosed.

Under the direction of Mr. Hurok, who died at 85 last year, the management firm brought many Russian and European artists to the United States for the first time.

The Hurok organization is in the midst of a 16-week season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will include the Bolshoi Opera's first visit to this country starting tomorrow. The firm also is managing a 13-week tour of the Bolshoi Ballet, now performing in San Francisco.

Mr. Hall, who will be chairman of the board of Hurok Concerts, said there would be no changes in the executive staff.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



Entertainmen In New York

NEW YORK, June 24 (IHT This is how New York Ti critics rate new films:

"Jaws" is the film version Peter Benchley's novel about man-eating great white sh from the depths of inner sp who terrorizes an East Co community. Steven Spielberg rects cleverly "for maxim shock impact and short-te suspense," says Vincent Can though the spectator gradu comes to accept the make beli "on its own foolishly enterta ing terms." Roy Scheider pl the chief of police who is ak in recognizing the true impli tions of the monster's attacks, Robert Shaw is an intrepid sh fisherman. Canby says: "If think about 'Jaws' for more t 45 seconds you will recognize as nonsense, but it's the sort nonsense that can be a good d of fun."

"Charlotte," directed by Ro Vadim, is "decadent in the hu drum way of a cantaloupe th been around too long and g bad," says Vincent Canby. In t "soft-core porn which pretends have a mind," Vadim plays writer who chronicles the de of his one-time mistress Ch lotte, played by Finnish act Sirpa Lane. Charlotte, who "a near-perfect figure and a br that is the size of a squirre is torn between love for homosexual husband and fa nation for her eventual ki "a sadistic German, who so times uses lipstick and ke searching for the ultimate perience." Canby concludes Vadim "has never been quite absurd and facetious."

BRIDGE — By Alan Truso

On the diagramed deal South found himself forced by an ambitious partner into a contract of three no-trump. When he bid one diamond South scraped up a response of one heart and North forced with three clubs.

All the suits break conveniently, and two key cards—the club king and the diamond queen—are well-placed. But the heart king is badly placed and South is short of entries. It might seem *therefore that South is headed* for defeat. However, the defense gave him a little help and he took full advantage of it.

West led the unbid spade suit, and East took three winners. He would have defeated the contract if he had now shifted to a minor suit, but he played a fourth round of spades. This may have seemed safe, but it gave South an extra entry and embarrassed West.

West needed all his diamonds and appeared to need all his clubs, although one had been thrown from the dummy. He therefore gave up a heart, which turned out to be an error. Noting this discard, South gave up another club, led a low heart and played the eight from dummy. East won with the jack and sh ed to a diamond. This was final error—a low heart w have left South an entry sho

South won the diamond lea dummy and led the heart qu pinning the ten and giving h self three tricks in the whether or not East cove After taking the heart trick club finesse produced a earned game.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q5
♡ Q82
◇ AKJ5
♣ AQ76

WEST
♠ 872
♡ 1073
◇ Q1094
♣ KJ8

EAST
♠ AKJ
♡ KJ6
◇ 872
♣ 103

SOUTH
♠ 10963
♡ A954
◇ 63
♣ 954

Neither side was vulne ble. The bidding:

North	East	South	We
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	Pa
3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pa
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade two.

هكذا من الأصل

Ali, the Performer, Always Will Need His Audience

By Dave Anderson

UALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 24 (NYT).—In the darkness before dawn to- in the drama of what he says will is last picture show, Muhammad Ali ared in a gray sweat suit and heavy s. He strode easily through the le-modern lobby of the Kuala Lumpur in as three bellboys and two clean-women with mops and pails edged rd him.

tside, waiting for the car, he sneak- round a pillar and hugged one of the Malaysian cleaning women. "How you today?" he asked. Embarrassed, turned away. "She's shy," Ali said, what embarrassed himself.

on the world heavyweight champion slumped in the back seat of a black lac as it hummed past palm trees thick tropical foliage along quiet s to the Selangor Turf Club, a by racetrack. When he arrived here his title defense against Joe Bugner week, he did his roadwork along a But from his hotel suite he noticed racetrack. When he inquired, he was he could run there if he finished e the horses began to work out. now, under a full moon veiled by ly moving clouds, he jogged off into loom of the one-and-one-quarter-mile course.

Ali on Display

ddenly a police car materialized and wed him, its occupants providing se- y, its headlamps lighting the grass. from behind the parked Cadillac t three dozen people appeared out of the shadows. They were there to see the great man do his roadwork, but they couldn't really see him. Somewhere a rooster crowed. He ran around twice, walked around once, then waved quickly to the people and hunched into the back seat again. But at the hotel he remained on display, slouched in a sofa in the lobby, joking and talking with the people who had followed him from the race-track.

"Now that you've slept on your retirement announcement," somebody asked, "do you still mean it?"

"More so," Ali replied. "Especially after that run. The hardest part is having to go to bed early."

Ali sat with the people for perhaps 20 minutes, even inviting to the United States as his guests a family he has come to know.

"I'll send you first-class tickets," he said, "and you come to Chicago and I'll introduce you to my friends."

He went upstairs eventually to his lavish suite, where he had a shower and a massage. But ever there he was surrounded by half a dozen of his entourage. They told stories and jokes and lies and everybody was laughing, especially the champion. As the Asian dawn glided the rain forests and the mountains in the distance, the reason was apparent why Muhammad Ali won't really retire.

Muhammad Ali is among those people who need people. They don't retire. Not for long, anyway. And not at 33 years old.

Muhammad Ali was sincere yesterday in announcing his retirement. He will retire to play himself in the motion picture "The Greatest," which will begin shooting in October—the same month that Ali had planned to oppose Joe Frazier again.

"They want me to play myself," he said. "They told me you are better than all the actors in the world. You put on the world without a script."

But sooner or later Ali will make a boxing comeback. One reason could be money, even though he claims that in cash and investment he'll be worth $6 million next week. He'll simply be offered too much to turn down. But the real reason will be that he's one of the people who need people. He needs an audience. And to have an audience, he needs a stage. The movie will fulfill that need temporarily. But he'll return to his most familiar stage—the ring, the fights and the fun.

"I'm already getting telegrams saying, 'Please don't quit without whupping Joe Frazier,'" he was saying now in the afternoon. "But then it wouldn't be fair to fight Frazier and not George Foreman."

Ali laughed mischievously, as a small boy might. He had his audience. It included two dozen English newsmen who arrived to cover their countryman, Joe Bugner, the challenger. Ali entertained his audience. More significantly, he entertained himself, particularly as an amateur magician. Smoothly, three different lengths of rope became equal lengths, then the original different lengths again.

"See how easy you can be fooled and tricked," Ali said. "Just the way I did that in your face, that's the way I can do Bugner."

Long Live Ali

At first, Ali spoke of how he would like "to go out with a 15-round show of dancin'." But later he warned that Bugner would be cut in the first round and "I guarantee you by round seven he will fall." He also spoke of Bugner's opportunity to become England's first modern world heavyweight champion.

"If he won, the Queen would meet him at the airport," Ali said. "There'd be trumpets and bands. England hasn't had a champion in 79 years. I keep up with those things. Joe Bugner would be bigger than the Beatles—this is the chance of a lifetime, old chap. But mentally I got him whupped now.

"I'm his idol," Ali continued. "I was fighting Henry Cooper and Brian London when he was just a little skinny kid. 'May I have an autograph, champ?' And now he's trying to whup me to be the world champion. The world champion—even if you have a toothache, you're still the world champion."

"Do you have," an English newsman asked, "a message for Her Majesty, The Queen?"

"Joe Bugner," said Ali, "would like to come home as the king, but England will not have a king this time."

The king is Muhammad Ali, about to abdicate. But he'll return. For the people.

Ashe, Rosewall Win; Smith Upset

WIMBLEDON, England, June 24 (UPI).—Arthur Ashe and Ken Rosewall, two veterans who have said that this is their last chance to win the title that has always eluded them, both scored victories Tuesday in opening-round matches of the Wimbledon tennis championships.

But Stan Smith, whose game has gone downhill since he won here in 1972, again disappointed himself as he was eliminated from tennis' most prestigious event. The tall American, seeded No. 7, was ousted by South African Byron Bertram, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Bertram underwent surgery on his arm and was out of tennis for eight months before getting back to the game last month. Last year he never even got through the Wimbledon qualifying tournament.

The defeat of Smith came late in the day when many of the spectators had begun to drift home after a day of tennis.

The bookies had made Smith a 6-to-1 shot for the title. Bertram, along with dozens of others, was given odds of 50 to 1.

Smith's big service made him one of the most feared contenders for the £10,000 ($23,000) title. Yet, in one incredible hour Bertram completely tamed Smith.

Bertram, son of a former South African Davis Cup player, said afterwards he had never played a match like it. But he added: "Smith was not playing well."

Smith's serve and volley game completely disappeared. Instead, Bertram was returning service, racing to the net and hitting winning volleys himself.

Rosewall, the wiry 40-year-old Australian who surprisingly has been seeded second, gradually honed down his game to its finer skills to defeat Italian Corrado Barazzutti, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, while Ashe, the sixth seed, was making hard work of beating South Africa's Bob Hewitt 7-5, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, on center court.

Chris Evert, now the 5-4 betting choice to retain her women's crown, took just 40 minutes to demolish Chris O'Neil of Australia, 6-0, 6-2, to go through to the second round where she will meet Dutch girl Elly Appel.

Ashe, 32 next month, came from behind—2-5—in the opening set to win 7-5 before bad light stopped play yesterday. When they resumed, Hewitt, better known for his doubles play, again found his game quicker than Ashe, evening the match by breaking through 5-3 and then holding his serve.

The center court spectators, part of the 25,000 who flocked to the All-England Club on the second day of the championships, had little to applaud from then on, however. Hewitt kept up a stream of double faults when he could least afford them, and the 16th and last came at match point.

"The trouble with center court," said Ashe afterwards, "is that the wind blows from five directions at once." But the American was happy with his game and the bookmakers, allowed into the club grounds for the first time this year, kept him at second favorite despite his sixth seeding.

"I'm really going after it (the title), but it's really a case of trying not to try too hard," he said. Ashe plays Jun Kamiwazumi in the second round. The Japanese No. 1 beat American Erik Van Dillen, 9-8, 3-6, 9-7, 7-5.

Other men's seeds safely through the opening round included Australia's John Alexander, the No. 14, who downed Jun Kuki of Japan 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, and Argentine Guillermo Vilas, the fourth seed, who ousted Russell Simpson of New Zealand 7-5, 6-4, 6-4, in a match started yesterday and halted by darkness.

Evert was satisfied with her play though she left center court after the match and headed for a nearby tennis club to practice.

"My game is more versatile, more flexible now and I'm not afraid to come to the net. But O'Neil hit too deeply for me to do that today. I'm completely recovered from the cold I had last week. The rest did me good," she said.

Chris said she hoped to achieve one of her few remaining tennis ambitions at this Wimbledon—to beat Billie Jean King on grass, something she has never done and may not get a chance to do anywhere else since she thinks Billie Jean is gradually retiring from the game.

She has another ambition—to retain her title with her father and coach, Jimmy, as a witness. It is his first time at Wimbledon. "I had to drag him here," she said. "He's never reaped the benefit of my play and I want him to have two happy weeks here."

Evert's major rival for the title, second-seed Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, made harder work of her first-round opponent, Australian Wendy Turnbull, although she won, 6-2, 8-6.

The American men had a good day with Sherwood Stewart winning a battle of big servers, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5 against the West German No. 1, Karl Meiler. Ray Reid sidelined Frew McMillan, Hewitt's South African doubles partner, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; Sandy Mayer dumped Australian Alvin Gardiner, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0 and Charlie Owens topped Belgian Bernard Mignot 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Tony Roche made a successful Wimbledon comeback, showing his style and experience in a 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Jiri Hrebec.

The Australian's first Wimbledon appearance since an injured elbow forced him into temporary retirement in 1973 was a lesson in tennis for his tall, young Czechoslovak first-round opponent.

United Press International.

Lou Graham salutes his triumph in U.S. Open golf.

Graham Fantasy Ends With Victory in Open

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—As early as the age of 10, Lou Graham was lining up golf putts and saying to himself, "This is for the United States open, I'm gonna knock it in."

Until yesterday, though, it didn't appear that his childhood fantasy would ever be fulfilled. In 12 seasons on the professional tour he had won only two tournaments.

For every well-known Jack Nicklaus, Arnie Palmer or John Miller, golf has dozens of ordinary troopers who are scarcely known beyond the locker room. Graham, 37 and conservative, was one of them.

"He's absolutely colorless" a tour-follower said. "He never gambles for birdies. Always goes for the fat part of the green, where it's safer."

Just 10 days ago, when the "forgotten man" from Nashville, Tenn., shot a first-round 65 in the last tournament before the open, his family couldn't believe the caption one newspaper ran under his picture.

"No matter what you do," the caption read, "this face won't be recognized."

All that changed yesterday when Graham defeated John Mahaffey by two strokes in an 18-hole playoff for the 15th U.S. Open championship in Medinah, Ill. Ironically, it took a completely non-conservative second shot on the final hole to save the day for the disciple of conservatism.

"I can't believe he tried that shot," a television commentator remarked as Graham hit a hard iron from behind a tree in the woods nearly to the edge of the green. "It was a very brave shot."

From a hazardous spot only a few feet from the out-of-bounds line, the shot carried nearly to the edge of the green. And when Graham knocked in a putt from about eight feet for par, the fantasy came true.

Graham was born and raised in Nashville, where he still lives with his wife and two teen-age daughters. His early golfing ability, developed on a municipal course with no bunkers or wooded areas, earned him a scholarship to Memphis State. He stayed three years.

Graham turned pro in 1962, and joined the tour in 1964. Before winning golf's most coveted prize, he had taken only two tournaments: the Minnesota Classic in 1967 and the Liggett & Myers in 1972. Yet he was more consistent than most people realized. In seven of the last eight years, he finished among the top 50 money-winners. Last year, he collected six top-10 finishes in the last six months of the season, and tied for third in the U.S. open.

"I'm not a gambler," he says. "I just want to shoot par on every hole. If I make a birdie, that's great. But I'm not a birdie-shooter."

His winning round of par-71 yesterday was right on the button. Though he had to balance three bogeys with three birdies.

"I'm not flashy," he said afterward. "You have to be your own man."

Graham intends to relax from the pressure of the U.S. open by indulging in his favorite hobby: Going fishing. There is also a pool table in his house.

"All my brothers can beat me in pool," he said. "But not in golf."

ards Blank Mets Twice; Yanks Close In on First Place

mmons Belts ch-Hit Homer

YORK, June 24 (NYT). ie Smith's back was ailing ight but it hurt the New Mets more than his St. Cardinals.

h re-aggravated his back in the second game of the doubleheader with St. at Shea Stadium last and it hurt so much he t bat in the eighth inning. Simmons batted for him t a grand-slam home run ave the Cardinals a 4-0 and sweep of the double-

Cardinals won the opener, Ron Fairly's run-scoring in the first inning, which the Mets have lost seven games, a slump they equaled since they lost n a row early last season. Reed blanked the Mets on hits in the opener and Denny stifled them on five the second game.

ake things even worse for ets, Denny started the inning with a single, his ajor league hit in eight at bat. Bake McBride ed the pitcher to second, hich Miky Tyson walked uis Melendez bounced a nder Mike Phillips's glove t, loading the bases.

s when manager Yogi decided to replace George with Jon Matlack.

nly problem was that the to use Matlack in that t the left-hander as some- f a surprise. "I'm used to ," Matlack said. "It was atural situation."

rtheless, he rode into the and found the long-haired ns waiting at the plate. sult: strike one, strike two, pinch-hit home run for slam home run No. 1 for rdinals this season.

Reds 8, Braves 4

tlanta, Johnny Bench, in the outfield, and Bill er, filling in at catcher, ed to drive in seven runs Cincinnati to an 8-4 vic- er the Braves. Bench raised ajor league leading runs- in total to 61 by doubling a run to cap a four-run hird inning and hitting a un homer in the seventh, n of the year.

mer, who fills in at catcher bench takes a breather by to the outfield, had a two- ner in the third inning, his the season, and singled run in the sixth.

Padres 7, Giants 6

an Diego, Willie McCovey four runs, three of them e 443d homer of his career, Padres rallied to nip San 0, 7-6. Dave Tomlin, who starter Joe McIntosh in cond inning when the scored five times to take ead, pitched one-hit ball next 5 2/3 innings to gain decision of the year.

Phillies 6, Pirates 5

hiladelphia, Ollie Brown three runs with a double omer to lead the Phillies 5 victory over Pittsburgh pped the Pirates' winning t five games.

Cubs 6, Expos 0

ontreal, Ray Burris stop- Expos on seven hits and n a run with a single Chicago Cubs won, 6-0.

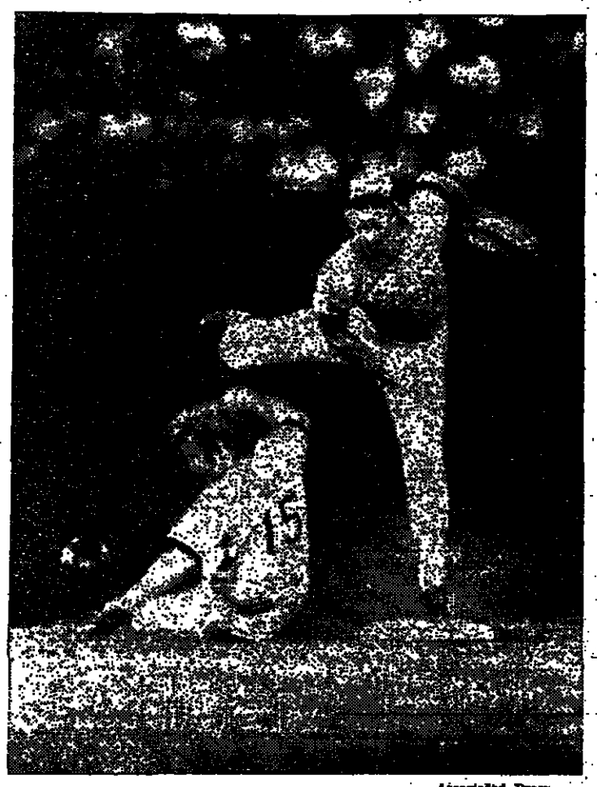
Astros 6, Dodgers 5

Houston, Bob Watson's in homer completed a six- ond inning as the Astros os Angeles, 6-5. All the me off Burt Hooton, 6-6.

Tuesday

Rout Expos

TREAL, June 24 (UPI).— sley drove in three runs cher Bill Bonham helped se with a two-run triple the Chicago Cubs spoiled d's celebration of Quebec's holiday—St. John Bap- —by beating the Expos, h a 15-hit assault.



Associated Press.

LOOKING OUT—The Orioles' Bobby Grich is on second base to force out the Yankees' Thurman Munson and is about to fire to first base to double-up Bobby Bonds.

Medich, Munson Stop Orioles

BALTIMORE, June 24 (NYT).—A rested catcher and a confident pitcher were all the New York Yankees needed last night to down the Baltimore Orioles, 6-1, at Memorial Stadium and pull within one-half game of the first-place Boston Red Sox, who lost.

Thurman Munson, who was given Sunday off, responded with three hits, one of them his sixth homer, and three runs batted in, while George (Doc) Medich hurled nine strong innings for his sixth victory against nine defeats.

For the Yankee catcher, the robust hitting represented only a continuation of what he has been accomplishing all season—his average rising to .342—but for Medich, the Yankees' No. 1 pitcher last season with 19 victories, the complete game was his first since May 21, which he lost, and his first winning effort while going the route since April 22.

"Boy, am I happy for Doc," said Munson, shrugging off his own performance. "A complete game is just what he needed to restore his confidence."

"Baseball is fun again," said Medich, a fourth-year medical student, "especially when you've got a good lead going into the late innings and are throwing good stuff."

Medich was given the lead in the third when New York scored three times off Ross Grimsley with two out. Alex Johnson, playing one of his rare games in right field, bounced a ground-rule double into the right-field stands and scored on Roy White's single. Munson hit the first pitch deep into the left-field stands for a 3-0 margin.

The Orioles got their only run in the third despite a tremendous play by the Yankees' Sandy Alomar at second. With Orioles at first and third, Lee May drove a liner up the middle. Alomar dived, knocked the ball down and threw it in time to catch May at first.

Chris Chambliss dropped the ball, though the official scorer declared it a hit all the way, but he picked it up and tossed Ken Singleton out at the plate to end the rally.

Brewers 8, Tigers 4

At Milwaukee, Darrell Porter hit a three-run first-inning homer and Hank Aaron collected four hits and drove in two runs to spark the Brewers to an 8-4 triumph over Detroit. Porter's homer, his sixth, came off loser Joe Coleman after Bob Darwin and Sixto Lezcano had singled with one out.

The Brewers, who collected 15 hits, added two more runs in the third after rightfielder Leon Roberts dropped Bill Sharp's fly ball for an error. Aaron followed with a triple and Lezcano chased him home with a single. Aaron, who singled in the fifth and sixth innings, singled home another run during a three-run ninth inning rally. The four hits raised his average to a season high of .243.

Indians 11, Red Sox 3

At Boston, Frank Duffy drove in five runs and Frank Robinson knocked home three to lead Cleveland to an 11-3 victory over the Red Sox. Robinson, Cleveland's player-manager, hit a homer, a two-run single and scored three runs to move into eighth place on the all-time list, ahead of Eddie Collins, with 1,821 runs scored. His third-inning homer was his 583d career blast.

Duffy doubled home a first-inning run as the Indians scored four times, aided by three Boston errors. The Cleveland shortstop, who had four hits, hit a two-run homer in the sixth inning and added a two-run double in the ninth.

A's 5, Twins 2

At Oakland, Calif., Sal Bando's seventh-inning homer, his third game-winning hit in two days, gave the A's a 5-2 victory over Minnesota. Bando's homer, his sixth, came off loser Jim Hughes. He also singled in a run in the eighth when the A's scored two runs.

Paul Lindblad picked up his sixth relief victory without a loss and extended his consecutive scoreless innings to 18 1 3 by pitching two-hit ball over the last four innings.

Jim Perry started for the A's but was knocked out in the sixth when Minnesota briefly took the lead, 2-1, on a double by Tony Oliva, Steve Brye's single and John Briggs's sacrifice fly.

Rangers 1, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Cesar Tovar singled to center with two out in the 13th inning to score Roy Smalley from third base and give Texas a 1-0 victory over the Angels. The run, which was unearned, was the first Texas tally in 23 innings. Bill Singer of the Angels shut out the Rangers on one hit through the first 11 innings.

Pele to Make, or Break, Soccer in U.S.

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, June 24 (IHT).—Unprecedentedly, the focus of attention of world soccer has become New York. More precisely, it is Pele, out of retirement to play for the New York Cosmos club, at a price variously estimated between $4 million and $7 million.

If the sprat catches the mackerel, then the Cosmos and American soccer will indeed find it cheap at the price. My feeling is that the gamble might work. As one who covered much of the first, confused season of professional soccer in New York eight years ago, when there were not one but two clubs, the Skyliners and the Generals, playing before empty stands at Yankee Stadium, I have always believed that New York held the key to success, and that New York must be taken by storm.

It is something of a Catch 22 situation. New Yorkers are either totally uninterested in soccer or, if they are immigrants and interested, they are too well informed to accept the sort of third rate soccer which has largely characterized the new leagues.

New York demands, and is used to, the best, whether it be in American football, baseball, basketball or ice hockey. Clive Toye, the general manager of the New York Cosmos and once a Fleet Street sports writer, knows as much. Hence the gamble with Pele.

The gamble could work for a number of reasons. First, because even a city as ignorant of soccer as New York knows all about Pele. Though nothing could be much less fashionable than the Cosmos' wretched stadium, it could well be fashionable to go to watch Pele.

Second, he would provide an ego idea, a point of identification, for young Americans, already taking to the game in large numbers throughout the country. Third, a large number of these, youngsters may be black themselves. So far, soccer has quite signally failed to capture the imagination of those black athletes on whom, many of us felt, the future of the game in the United States depended. They wanted to be Bill Russell, Willie Mays, Wilt Chamberlain. Now they might well want to be Pelé.

As for Pele, I am aware that he has been sharply criticized both in Brazil and in Europe for his decision to join the Cosmos. Yet are these criticisms fair?

In Brazil, he is attacked for having refused to take part in the 1974 World Cup. Elsewhere he has even been excoriated for refusing to criticize the excesses of the Brazilian government. Did anybody ever similarly attack Eusebio, at his peak, for not criticizing the government of Dr. Salazar? It is a fatuous attitude. Thanks largely to Pele, Brazil won the World Cups of 1958 and 1970. For me, he has superabundantly paid any debt he may have both to Brazil and to soccer. Now, at the age of 34, he is fully entitled to make this extra money.

In the process, he could well expedite the development of soccer in the United States by five or ten years. And if he can do that, then professional soccer and soccer players everywhere will be more deeply in his debt than ever.

Friday Return

NEW YORK, June 24 (UPI).—Pele, who was carried from the soccer field on a stretcher last week, will be fit to play for the New York Cosmos Friday against Rochester, general manager Clive Toye has said.

Pele was taken from the field last Friday with a suspected knee injury after he scored what appeared to be the equalizing goal against Boston. The tally was disallowed, but before the referee's decision was known, hundreds of enthusiastic fans invaded the infield to mob the Brazilian star.

Clive Toye, the New York general manager, pulled Pele out of the game rather than risk serious injury to the Cosmos' million-dollar property.

Pele returned to Brazil on Saturday to pick up his children, who will attend school in New York. On Sunday he watched a game in Rio de Janeiro, and according to a Cosmos spokesman, "was warmly received by the crowd."

Some Brazilians resent the fact Pele chose to resume his career in the United States after retiring last October.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	39	25	.609	—
Philadelphia	37	31	.544	4
Chicago	34	33	.507	6 1/2
New York	32	32	.500	7
St. Louis	32	33	.492	7 1/2
Montreal	28	34	.452	10
Western Division				
Cincinnati	43	27	.614	—
Los Angeles	41	31	.569	2
San Francisco	33	36	.478	9 1/2
San Diego	32	37	.464	10 1/2
Atlanta	29	40	.420	13 1/2
Houston	26	47	.356	18 1/2

(Tuesday's game not included.)

Monday's Games

St. Louis 1, New York 0 (1st).
St. Louis 4, New York 0 (2d).
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 4.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 6, Montreal 6.
Houston 6, Los Angeles 5.
San Diego 7, San Francisco 6.

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 13, Montreal 6.
St. Louis at New York, n.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, n.
Los Angeles at Houston, n.
San Francisco at San Diego, 2, n.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 2, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	37	27	.578	—
New York	38	29	.567	1/2
Milwaukee	34	32	.515	4
Baltimore	30	35	.462	7 1/2
Detroit	28	37	.413	10 1/2
Cleveland	26	39	.400	11 1/2
Western Division				
Oakland	43	28	.623	—
Kansas City	38	31	.551	5
Texas	34	34	.500	8 1/2
California	34	37	.479	10
Minnesota	31	34	.477	10
Chicago	28	38	.424	12 1/2

Monday's Games

Cleveland 11, Boston 3.
New York 6, Baltimore 1.
Milwaukee 8, Detroit 4.
Texas 1, California 0.
Oakland 5, Minnesota 2.

Tuesday's Games

Detroit at Milwaukee, n.
Minnesota at Oakland, n.
Kansas City at California, n.
Texas at Chicago, n.
New York at Baltimore, n.
Cleveland at Boston, n.

Tennis Results

MEN'S SINGLES
(First Round)

K. Rosewall, Australia, d. C. Barazzutti, Italy, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; R. Moore, S. Africa, d. J. Yulll, S. Africa, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; R. Reid, U.S., d. F. McMillan, S. Africa, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; D. Crealy, Australia, d. B. Brown, U.S., 8-6, 8-9, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; C. Dibley, Australia, d. T. Walkie, U.S., 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; A. Ashe, U.S., d. B. Hewitt, S. Africa, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; S. Stewart, U.S., d. K. Meiler, W. Germany, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5; J. Kamiwazumi, Japan, d. E. Van Dillen, U.S., 9-8, 3-6, 9-7, 7-5; S. Mayer, U.S., d. A. Gardiner, Australia, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0; C. Owens, U.S., d. B. Mignot, Belgium, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4; M. Holeček, Czechoslovakia, d. B. Eisenbraich, W. Germany, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; J. Alexander, Australia, d. J. Kuki, Japan, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; G. Vilas, Argentina, d. R. Simpson, N. Zealand, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4; P. Kronk, Australia, d. H. Pohmann, W. Germany, 3-6, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

R. Drysdale, Britain, d. D. Dell, U.S., 8-9, 5-7, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; T. Roche, Australia, d. J. Hrebec, Czech., 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; R. Tanner, U.S., d. Bob Lutz, U.S., 9-6, 6-1, 8-9, 6-4; Jeff Borowiak, U.S., d. A. Stone, Australia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; R. Ramirez, Mexico, d. N. Spear, Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2; H. Rahim, Pakistan, d. A. Zugarelli, Italy, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2; C. Rinbey, U.S., d. C. Dowdeswell, Rhodesia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; J. Fillol, Chile, d. R. Taylor, Britain, 6-3, 8-6, 6-4; M. Edmondson, Australia, d. P. McNamara, Australia, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5; J. Passbender, W. Germany, d. H. Kary, Austria, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

M. Reissen, U.S., d. P. Proisy, France, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; U. Pinner, W. Germany, d. P. Cornejo, Chile, 6-8, 7-5, 9-8, 6-4; H. Rose, Venezuela, d. S. Ball, Australia, 6-0, 1-6, 8-6, 6-3; I. El Shafei, Egypt, d. T. Gorman, U.S., 6-1, 6-2, 6-4; P. McNair, U.S., d. S. Krulevitz, U.S., 6-4, 9-7, 6-4; J. Mukerjea, India, d. W. J. Fibak, Poland, 4-6, 7-5, 9-7, 6-4; J.-P. Caujolle, France, d. R. Thung, the Netherlands, 6-4, 9-8, 6-1; J. Ganzabal, Argentina, d. John James, Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
(First Round)

R. Casals, U.S., d. G. Chanfreau, France, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1; H. Gourlay, Australia, d. J. Bunge, Britain, 7-5, 6-4; C. Evert, U.S., d. C. O'Neil, Australia, 6-0, 6-2; M. Navratilova, Czech., d. W. Turnbull, Australia, 6-2, 8-6.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)

St. Louis ..... 100 000 000—1 5 0
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 7 0
Reed (8-8) and Simmons; Webb, Hall (9) and Stearns. L—Webb (1-3).
(Second Game)
St. Louis ..... 000 000 040—4 10 0
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Denny (3-2) and Rudolph; Stone, Matlack (8), Apodaca (9) and Grote. L—Stone (1-1). HR—Simmons (10th).
Cincinnati ..... 004 001 300—8 11 0
Atlanta ..... 010 000 000—1 12 1
Billingham, McEnaney (8) and Plummer; Easterly, Leon (3), Sadecki (7), Sosa (8) and Pocoroba. W—Billingham (4-3). L—Easterly (0-1). HR—Lum (3d), Plummer (1st), Bench (15th).
Pittsburgh ..... 002 021 000—5 8 2
Philadelphia ..... 210 002 10x—6 8 0
Rooker, Demery (8) and Sanguillen; Carlton, Hilgendorf (7), Garber (9) and Boone. W—Hilgendorf (1-0). L—Demery (3-2). HR—Cash (3d), Parker (12th), Brown (3d).
Chicago ..... 000 200 220—6 13 0
Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 7 4
Burris (7-5) and Swisher; Scherman, Murray (8), Taylor (9) and Foote, Carter (6). L—Scherman (0-2).
Los Angeles ..... 010 010 300—5 9 1
Houston ..... 000 000 00x—0 6 1
Hooton, Rhoden (4), Marshall (8) and Yeager; Roberts, Niekro (7), Granger (7) and Johnson. W—Roberts (5-3). L—Hooton (6-6). HR—Watson (10th).
San Francisco ..... 120 000 000—3 7 0
San Diego ..... 200 100 30x—7 9 2
Montefusco, Lavelle (7), Moffitt (8) and Rader; McIntosh, Tomlin (2), Foster (8), Greif (8) and Kendall. W—Tomlin (1-0). L—Lavelle (4-2). HR—McCovey (8th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland ..... 401 002 202—11 14 1
Boston ..... 010 000 110—3 6 3
Reich, Larroche (8) and Ashby; Burton, Segui (1), Cleveland (7) and Fisk, Blackwell (8). W—Reich (3-2). L—Burton (0-2). HR—Robinson (8th), Duffy (1st).
New York ..... 003 000 012—6 12 1
Baltimore ..... 001 000 000—1 8 1
Medich (6-9) and Munson; Grimsley, Garland (4) and Duncan. L—Grimsley (3-9). HR—Munson (6th).
Detroit ..... 000 121 000—4 14 4
Milwaukee ..... 032 000 03x—8 15 2
Coleman, Reynolds (8) and Wockenfuss; Castro, Champion (5), Hausman (8) and Porter. W—Hausman (3-1). L—Coleman (3-11). HR—Pierce (2d), Porter (6th).
Minnesota ..... 000 101 000—2 6 0
Oakland ..... 100 001 10x—3 6 3
Hughes, Burgmeier (8), Wiley (8) and Borgmann; Perry, Lindblad (6) and Tenace, Fosse (9). W—Lindblad (6-0). L—Hughes (6-6). HR—Bando (6th).
Texas ..... 000 000 000 000 1—1 3 0
Calif. ..... 000 000 000 000 0—0 9 2
Hargan, Umbarger (12) and Sandberg; Singer, Kirkwood (12) and Rodriguez. W—Umbarger (4-3). L—Kirkwood (2-3).

Owners Strike Gold

MONTICELLO, N.Y., June 24 (UPI).—Owners of the first eight finishers in harness racing's richest event, the inaugural $300,000 Monticello-New York City Classic Sunday, will receive their payoff in gold bars, race officials said today. Monticello Raceway's board of directors said the track had arranged to purchase the gold bars.

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Observer

Wise to Washington

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—After six months away from Washington the place seemed only slightly less remote to me than Zambia. Little that happened there seemed to have much to do with the daily trials of American life, and although the newspapers were always filled with stuff about what had happened in Washington, and why this was immensely vital to the American destiny and otherwise fraught with heavy freight, I read it with increasing indifference and disbelief.

Baker

While Washington labored through 12 columns of newsprint a day, the world I inhabited seemed almost entirely unaffected. Goods continued to become more expensive, and more people than ever lost jobs. Education continued to collapse and crime to increase.

The trains were breaking down. Airplanes were too expensive for any but the upper classes, and mass transportation was a ruin. Once-plentiful housing could be had now only by the well-to-do. Bankers took your money and paid you 5 per cent for it, then offered to lend it back to you at 12 per cent.

Large corporations engaged in bribery of the rich and larceny against the unrich. Crooks who were well-connected walked free, television continued to promote mass imbecility and the dream of youth became a license to practice law, live to 110 and retire to eternal sunshine to watch reruns of the Johnny Carson Show.

Washington's effect on all this was indiscernible. It occurred to me that Washington didn't matter very much, certainly not as much as all the attention Washington paid to itself suggested it did.

The chroniclers and celebrants of Washington—the news columnists and television commentators—do not concede this point. They worry that the rest of the country has soured on Washington because of too much knowledge about official corruption and too much posturing and lying by the Washington great.

We are regularly summoned to renew faith and credibility in the great place and its men, and politicians scheme to gull us of votes with promises to rub the tarnish off the brass.

This is far too lugubrious a view of the matter, and even insulting to the governed. The more likely state of affairs is that people have become wise about Washington, know that what happens there doesn't greatly matter and are either bored by or indifferent to its empty commotions.

That Washington reads hostility and suspicion into this perfectly natural and healthy response to a record of consistent nonperformance suggests an advanced case of narcissism on the Potomac.

After my six months out of Washington it was shocking to discover what a tiny place it was. Except for three men—President Ford, the eternal Henry Kissinger, and Sen. Kennedy—there was scarcely a soul there of any consequence to the world beyond Chevy Chase.

President Ford, though generally recognized as largely incompetent to be President, conveys such reassuring geniality and bluff regular-guy good fellowhood that he could probably be elected in a landslide, since choosing anybody else would require people to care more than they think it's worth right now to care about things like presidents.

* * *

Kissinger and Kennedy provide a light romantic polish to the dull surface of government—Kissinger with his flying red carpet; Kennedy trailing wisps of Camelot and Chappaquiddick—but the rest cast no shadows. There must surely be a secretary of defense, but no one knows his name. He presides over the Pentagon, which always gets the money, no matter how empty your wallet may be at the supermarket, which is the only important thing to know outside Washington.

Is there still a Cabinet? Perhaps. Does it matter? Surely not. And the Congress. One reads constantly about the Congress, its turmoil, its ferocity, its assertion of congressional prerogative against presidential caesarism, and yet oil prices still go higher. Cities still rot, the trains still break down.

And there are presidential candidates galore. The papers swarm with them. A mass of job hunters, indistinguishable, except for their fine tailoring and ghost-written position papers, from the millions of job hunters on the streets of Detroit, Cleveland, New York.

This view of Washington seen from a distance is what Washington calls isolationist. The term is another illustration of Washington's narcissism. Seen from a distance, it is Washington that looks isolated, small and inconsequential, casting little weight in the scales of daily American life, but combing its hair for the ball in the East Room and wondering why everybody doesn't come from miles around to press noses against the fences and watch it troop by to the dance.

Irving Marder

'We never talked about him,' Jane Wilde said. She was 16 years old, in fact, when she first became aware that she was related to The Most Dangerous Man in Victorian England. Her father, she says, still will not talk about him.

Jane: a Collateral Descendant of Oscar Wilde

"There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about."

—"The Picture of Dorian Gray," by Oscar Wilde.

PARIS (IHT).—Oscar would have eaten his heart out if his ghost had been lurking expectantly, for the past 75 years or so, around a certain drawing room in London.

"We *never* talked about him," Jane Wilde said the other day, over a gin-and-tonic, in another drawing room, this one overlooking the Avenue Montaigne. She was 16 years old, in fact, when she first became aware that she was related to The Most Dangerous Man in Victorian England. Her father, she says, will *still* not talk about him, although, when he was younger, according to Jane, "he was the image of Oscar."

She and her father are collateral descendants of Wilde, who died in 1900 leaving two sons, Vyvyan and Cyril. As a result of the scandal involving their father, Mrs. Wilde had changed the family name to Holland. Cyril was killed in action with the British Army in World War I. Vyvyan Holland (who, in 1954, told his own story in "Son of Oscar Wilde,") was a writer and gourmet, a co-founder of Britain's Wine and Food Society. He died at 80, in 1967, leaving a son named Merlin. Jane Wilde's line of descent is from a cousin of Sir William Wilde, Oscar's father—a celebrated eye surgeon (his patients included Mendelssohn) and also, according to Jane Wilde, a celebrated womanizer.

Thus the theoretically lurking ghost—or, alternatively, skeleton in the family closet—was, as far as she is concerned, liberated around 1960. Looking back today, at 30, she seems to have mixed feelings about the event. A cool, poised woman, she is aware that the average family would not put kinship to Oscar Wilde on a par with, say, a collateral link to Sweeney Todd, the Mad Barber of Fleet Street. Todd, of course, made his mark not so much as a hairdresser as for his flair in transforming unwary customers into sausages.

And Oscar, who exuded epigrams, wrote plays of unparalleled brilliance and was generally regarded as the greatest wit of his time—what vibrations does his name activate nowadays? According to Jane Wilde, people still snicker—but not, unfortunately, at his wit: The snickerers, that is, are only dimly aware of it. When she is introduced, she said, and her relationship to Oscar is disclosed, "they usually say something like, 'Well, I suppose you haven't inherited his, uh, tendencies...?'"

In Silence

That this is what retails as wit nowadays, and at the expense of someone like Wilde, she passes over in silence. Nor does she seem disposed to dwell on the fact that the crime for which her relative was sent to Reading Gaol—pederasty—has long since ceased to be a crime in England. She has evidently accepted the knowledge that, 75 years after his death in Paris, the public at large has still not reached the point of being able to forget the lurid reputation and celebrate the man and his works. The *English*-speaking public, that is. For in France,

Jane Wilde

as everyone knows, the reasons for all the hoo-ha across the Channel in the late nineties were never really grasped. (Or were they? Were the French immune from their own brand of sexual hypocrisy as early as the nineties?)

Anyway, it was, after all, to France that Oscar fled after getting out of jail in 1897. And the French—unlike the English—unlike, even, his own family—never turned their backs on him. His stock, indeed, has perhaps never been higher here than it is today—for reasons that may or may not be related to the sexual revolution of the last decade. Throughout the Anglo-Saxon world, homosexual writers have been discarding their masks—in some cases, as with E.M. Forster, posthumously—and with evident relief, giving support to the proposition that one's sexual tastes are nobody's business but one's own.

Thus the important thing about Wilde is not the Marquis of Queensbury-Lord Alfred Douglas farrago, the two trials and the prison term but the body of work that remains, the delicious plays, "The Importance of Being Earnest," "Lady Windermere's Fan," "A Woman of No Importance," the poetry, the novels. One of the most popular of these, "The Picture of Dorian Gray," is due for a new French production in the upcoming season in its dramatic form. A moving spirit behind the production is the Oscar Wilde Association of France, which was organized about three years ago.

Noblesse Oblige

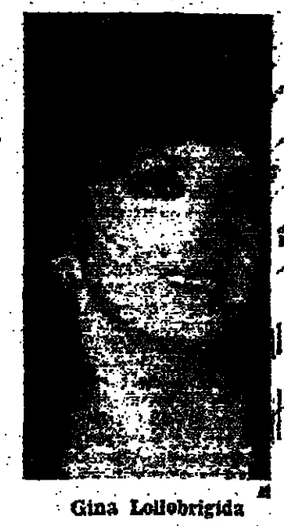
It was around this time that Jane Wilde arrived in Paris from London to live for part of each year. "They pounced on me," she said, still a little wide-eyed at the thought, but also with an air of something not unlike noblesse oblige. So might a kinswoman of Bonnie Prince Charlie acknowledge the acceptance of an elevated role among a tribe of royalists "across the water."

But what about Oscar? She had done a lot of thinking about him, obviously, since that day, about 15 years ago, when the dark secret of the Wilde clan was exposed? "Yes, I have," she said in her forthright British manner—the Irish strain is no longer evident. She smiled. "He never grew up, did he?"

The small hotel on the Rue des Beaux-Arts where, on a winter's day, shortly before his 46th birthday, Oscar lay "dying beyond my means," is just across the river, only a mile or two from the Avenue Montaigne. It seemed a lot farther than that.

PEOPLE: *Lollobrigida Sues Ex-Husband's 2d Wife*

Actress Gina Lollobrigida is suing her former husband's second wife in a Milan court. The actress accused Austrian soprano Ute de Vargas of defaming her in an interview published in December, 1973, in a Milan newspaper which quoted the singer as saying, among other things, "Lollo would be on the path to the sunset now." Miss De Vargas has denied making any of the disputed remarks about Miss Lollobrigida and said that she was the victim of persecution that also damaged her career as a singer. Although he is also divorced from Miss De Vargas, dentist Milko Skofic accompanied her to court and said that he was available to testify for his second wife against his first. The suit also named as defendants the writer of the article, Angelo Flavo, and the director of the newspaper at the time the article was published, Gino Palumbo.



Gina Lollobrigida

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* * *

It happened at the Theatre Royal in London. There, right before Prince Charles's eyes was actress Susan Hampshire in a "dress that left nothing much to the imagination," United Press International reports. "My father told me if I ever met a lady in a dress like yours, I must look her straight in the eyes," the prince said. "Otherwise, someone might take a photograph of me in what might appear to be a compromising attitude." The blonde actress, UPI continued, cupped her hands over the most exposed extremities. The prince laughed.

* * *

"I am against fascism, Nazism and Communism. I do not defend capitalism more than Communism. I am for theocracy. I am not a politician or a U.S. ambassador. I am an ambassador of Christ." The speaker was evangelist Billy Graham in Stockholm for a meeting with church leaders and reporters as he prepares for an appearance before the Baptist World Congress there next month. When his critics said that he supported former President Richard Nixon's Vietnam policies, he replied that he was neutral on most political issues.

* * *

The wife of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was unhurt in a minor traffic accident in Miami when she stopped there in a break in a flight back to Egypt from Mexico. The car in which Mrs. Sadat was riding was struck by a bus carrying some of her party as it pulled away from a curb. Mrs. Sadat spent about two hours in Miami on Monday. She had attended the International Women's Conference in Mexico City.

* * *

Guru Maharaj Ji is wanted for jumping bail and leaving India. A magistrate in Jaipur issued a warrant last week ordering the arrest of the religious leader because he failed to appear in court to answer charges that he tried to defame his oldest brother, Bhag-

wan Ji. The magistrate ord forfeiture of a 10,000-rupee (a $1,250) bond posted by the g in May when charges were fi against him by one of his bro er's followers. During their str gle for control of the Divine Li Mission, the brothers brought series of defamation suits agai each other—but they appe together in a New Delhi court May 23 and told the judge t would try to settle their disp outside court. However, Bhag Ji decided, after Maharaj Ji l India a few days later, to pr the still-pending charge in Jaip

* * *

The Ocean City, Md., Coun decided it had to uphold "image as a family resort." T summer the local rule (est lished in 1933) banning topl males from the boardwalk w be enforced. Men will, howe be permitted to take their shi off on the beach.

* * *

Pennsylvania authorities ha denied that a New Jersey m Clifford Mitchell, 37, of Vinela has won $100,000 in the su lottery (People, June 19). M chell was arrested last week failure to appear in court af being indicted last year charges of bilking the Vinela Fraternal Order of Eagles p of $3,100. Vineland police s that they traced him throu a list of winners published the Pennsylvania state lott Police also said that he had his possession a telegram viting him to pick up the l tery winnings at a dinner w Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Sha last Tuesday. But Pennsylva authorities say it isn't so. "G Shapp has never heard of Clifford Mitchell," a spokesm declared. And Pennsylvania l tery official Burton Biglin checked the list of lottery win back to early 1974 and found Clifford Mitchell.

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TROCADERO: 230 sq.m., 7 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, phone, maid's room . . . RANELAGH: Living + 1 bedroom. Tel.: 073-98-15.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

ST.-NOM-LA-BRETECHE: New villa, salon, dining room, 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, garden. Price: Fr. 7,500 net. Free Sept. 15. Tel.: 924-91-10.

NEUILLY, NEAR WOODS: Modern 6 rooms, 2 parking, maid's room, phone, equipped kitchen. Price: Fr. 4,500. Tel.: 704-63-51.

HENRI-MARTIN: Recent, 5th floor, balcony, sunny, double living, bedroom, bath, equipped kitchen, phone, garage. Tel.: 224-00-10.

PANTHEON: Equipped studio, character, beams, phone. Price: Fr. 1,000. Tel.: 622-02-17.

7th, DUROC: 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's room, phone. Fr. 4,000 + charges. 783-43-54.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA: Part furnished 5-bedroom modern villa in best area. Long lease. Tel.: 0222 62464. Write: 19 Applecourt, Newton Rd., Cambridge, U.K.

FRENCH PROVINCES

UNIQUE, SAINT-TROPEZ PARCS (at water's edge). For rent July and/or Aug. or sale. Provencal house, 6 rooms, 2 baths, with shower, 2 other showers, living, large kitchen, 200 sq.m. terrace, all exposures, central heating. Pier for boats. 4,800 sq.m. garden. Brokers abstain. Write: Box 90,664, Herald, Paris or call: Paris. 704-64-08.

GREECE

SKOPELOS: Island home. Sleeps 8, 2 bathrooms. Luxuriously appointed. Aug., $1,000. Sept., $650. Eur. 22 Thurloe Square, London, SW7. Tel.: 01-589-7774.

POROS ISLAND: New 2-bedroom villa in pine woods, sleeps 6. 30 meters from own beach. $1,200 monthly. Call: Athens, 734-096.

SPAIN

ANDALUSIA

SPAIN

For rent superb villa, 16 beds, swimming pool, 3 kms. away from sea, in a wonderful parc of 17,000 sq.m. (2 1/2 acres). Panoramic view of Gibraltar Straits and Morocco. 2 hours drive from Malaga airport. Perfectly suitable for 2 to 3 families. Rented with couple as staff.

July, $4,000; August, $4,800; September, $4,450, everything included. Write or call: Compagnie Foncière (Lausanne) S.A., Case Postale 771, CH-1002 Lausanne. Tel.: 021-20.25.37.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

92 AVENUE DE VILLIERS

Nice freestone building on avenue and greenery. Double living + bedroom, all comfort. Lift paid and to be installed. Parking. Price: Fr. 415,000. Telephone: 526-01-50, urgent cause departure. See today from 3 to 7 p.m.

ST.-CLOUD MONTRETOUT: Property with character, triple reception over terrace, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths...3 1/2 baths, approximately 300 sq.m. living space. Land of 1,100 sq.m. RARE GENERAL CONDITION. Agence des Lycées. Tel.: 602-52-91.

15th, BORDER 7th: Living, 2 bedrooms, new, luxurious, equipped kitchen, balcony, parking. Price: Fr. 450,000 or nearest offer. Tel.: 380-35-31.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

AVENUE MARCEAU

Dernier étage, soleil. 2 appartements, 60 m2 chaque. DECOR ULTRA MODERNE. Idéal pied-à-terre. FRANK ARTHUR. Tel.: 924-07-49

AVENUE GEORGE-V

Luxurious "pied-à-terre", 40 sq.m., cellar, parking, high price furnished.

O.G.T. 522-86-[illegible]

ILE ST.-LOUIS CENTER: 55 sq.m., duplex, fireplace, phone, beams, 2 baths. Fr. 380,000. 325-48-04.

FRENCH PROVINCES

NICE (CIMIEZ AREA): OWNER TO BUYER, in residential, quiet area, 5 min. city center, Provencal style, lovely villa, 120 sq.m., garden, terrace, mountain & sea view. Big double living, 2 bedrooms, large kitchen, 2 baths, storeroom, laundry, cellar, garage. VERY RARE TERMS. Tel.: Paris, 920-97-94, after 7 p.m.

VENCE: Magnificent, fancy area, country house, very luxurious. Huge living-room, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, keeper's house, 10,000 sq.m. Fr. 1,700,000. Inter Sud, Tel.: Vence, 58-11-26. After 8 p.m. 58-13-38.

06140 VENCE: Fancy area, gorgeous view, house, character, living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 bedrooms/bath, comfortable, pool, sauna, beautiful land. Price: Fr. 1,100,000. Inter Sud, Tel.: Vence, 58-11-26. After 8 p.m. 58-13-38.

POITOU: Historic property. Ancient abbey. Excellent condition. 25 rooms + outbuildings. 35 ha. park. Fr. 1,000,000. Write: René Suant, Route de Roche, 86400 Civray.

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE: Fancy 10,000 sq.m., very flat, beautiful view. Fr. 400,000. INTER SUD. Tel.: Vence, 58-11-26. After 8 p.m. 58-13-38.

GREAT BRITAIN

CHARMING CHARACTER HOUSE at Richmond, London. Detached, 6 beds, 2 baths, 3 living, garage, central heating, etc. Nearly 1/2 acre (2,000 sq.m.), lovely English garden. £54,000. Call: 01-876 5316.

ITALY

Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and manors in TUSCANY, Italy, south France, available for purchase. Information from: Asterbold & Degenti, Walchestrasse 17, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland. Telephone: (01) 28.95.05.

FOR SALE OR RENT, BUILDING with garden, cellars, more than 30 rooms, 18th-century frescos and paintings. Near Pescara and Adriatic highway to Rome. Price: $100,000. Write: G. Rocchetti, Piazza S. Cuore 64, Pescara Italy, or call: 08/27012.

SPAIN

MAJORCA—PUERTO POLLENSA: Magnificent residence, special piscina, garden, terraces on bay, 3 salons, dining room, 7 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, covered patio with barbecue, outbuildings, car & boat garage. Write: REME, B.P. 96, PUERTO POLLENSA, Majorca.

PERSONNEL WANTED

URGENT INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL

Company needs thoroughly bilingual and well organized secretary for its technical research department. English mother tongue an asset, work is 98% in English, but requires fluent French. Please send resume and salary expected to: WERTHERMER, Box 772, 75672 PARIS, Cedex 17.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETIRED FRENCH merchant navy captain, aged 55, 15 years in command in major French company, looking for command under allen flag, merchant navy, supply ship or fair size yacht. Very good English & Spanish. Tel.: (93) 32 91 69.

FRENCH BORN, Mills College graduate, well travelled, long experience teaching French, English, Spanish, children, adults, press, radio, translation, seeks position in Paris.—Box 90,679, Herald Tribune, Paris.

LADY INT'L, background, legal training, fluent in 7 languages seeks position Paris or willing to travel. Tel.: 377-88-27.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, 27, Frenchman B [illegible] knowledge of home & for[illegible] trade, electrical engineering, electronics, translations, [illegible]ting, driving licence, lo[illegible] for any interesting job in Fr[illegible] or abroad. Box 90,684, He[illegible] Tribune, Paris.

U.S. WRITER, 26, male, 87[illegible] ing, teaching, experience, [illegible] French, carte de travail, [illegible] post in Paris as assistant [illegible] (editing, translation, resea[illegible] for newspaper, magazine or service. Tel.: 754-94-38, betw[illegible] 9 & 11 a.m.

"ESCP", residing in New Y[illegible] knowledge of U.S. market products with wide distr[illegible] and textiles, seeks position [illegible] commercial manager in [illegible] wanting to open branch in [illegible] Write: HAVAS CONTACT, 156 Haussmann, Paris 17th, re[illegible] ence 64020.

BILINGUAL FRENCH-AMERIC[illegible] trade seeks stable position [illegible] ing best of American Univer[illegible] education in Business Admini[illegible] tion. (BS, B.A.) & sales ex[illegible] ence in import trade. W[illegible] Box 99, Herald Tribune, Par[illegible]

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